

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 4

6 January 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

President Carter Arrives, Departs Egypt 4 Jan
Hao Te-ching Meets, Meets U.S. Congressmen

A 1 1/A5
A 1 1/A5

SOVIET UNION

Soviet Aircraft Carrier Enters Mediterranean
PEOPLE'S DAILY Denounces USSR in Third World [3 Jan]
PEOPLE'S DAILY Sees Aggressive Intent in Soviet Literature [24 Dec]

A 1 1/A5
A 2 1/A6
A 3 1/A7

SOUTH ASIA

Burma's U Ne Win Holds Independence Day Reception

A 5 1/A9

Briefs: U.S. College Dean; Health Group in DPRK; Artists Visit Burma; SRV Microbiological Study Group; Dance Ensemble in Bangladesh; Nepalese Consul's Reception; Pakistan Machinery-Tool Company; Journalists Visit Yugoslavia, Return; Scientists End Romania Visit; Exhibition Delegation to UAE; Football Team in YAR; Central African Empire Performance; TANZAM Railway Workers, Units

A 5 1/A9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chen Yung-kuei Speaks at Agricultural Mechanization Meeting
Leaders at Ceremony for Yen Pao-hang at Papaoshan Cemetery
PEOPLE'S DAILY Article Criticizes Shanghai's Ma Tien-shui [3 Jan]
Yang Cheng-wu's Memoirs on Szechwan Swamp Crossing
State Council Congratulates Kailuan Colliery on Output
Commune-Run Small Factories Reported Expanding
Chang Ting-fa Addresses PLA Air Force Meeting
PRC Radios Report on Activities of Chinese PLA Units
Peking Scientists, Artists Look to New Year
Peking Papers Feature Mao's 1965 Letter to Chen I
Gang Condemned for Use of Historical Allusions
[PEOPLE'S DAILY 23 Dec]
Peking Resumes Sale of Tickets to Movies, Plays
[PEOPLE'S DAILY 25 Dec]
Addition to Fang I Speech at CPPCC National Committee Session
Briefs: North China Power Grid; Yellow River Power Station;
Precious Metals Research Institute; National Handicraft Exhibition; Paintings on Mao Anniversary;
Coal Mine Emulation Drive; Water, Highway Transport
Plans

E 1 1/A12
E 4 1/B1
E 6 1/B3
E 12 1/B9
E 16 1/B13
E 17 1/B14
E 19 1/C2
E 20 1/C3
E 21 1/C4
E 21 1/C4
E 22 1/C5
E 24 1/C7
E 26 1/C9
E 26 1/C9

EAST REGION

Tieh Ying Hails Newly Opened Chekiang Oil Refinery	G 1	1/
Fukien Urged To Study State Council Circular on Commerce	G 2	1/C12
Fukien Party Secretary Lin I-hsin Greets Overseas Chinese	G 3	1/C13
Li I-chang Addressee: Kiangsi New Year Celebration	G 4	1/C14
Yang Shang-kuei Addresses Kiangsi Cadre School Graduation	G 4	1/C14
Kiangsi Conference Calls for More Industrial Production	G 5	1/D1
Kiangsu To Hold Education Conference in Spring	G 7	1/D3
Pai Ju-ping Submits Report to Shantung Finance-Trade Meeting	G 9	1/D5
Pai Ju-ping Attends Shantung Support-Army Meeting	G 12	1/D8
Deeds of Tsinan PLA Coastal Sentry Post Highlighted	G 17	1/D13
Shanghai People's Congress Delegates Study Mao's Works	G 17	1/D13
Briefs: FUKIEN DAILY Articles	G 18	1/D14

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Honan Military District Circular on Supporting Government	H 1	1/E1
Honan Revolutionary Committee Circular on Supporting Army	H 2	1/E2
Kwangtung Holds Forum for Returned Overseas Chinese	H 3	1/E3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Jen Jung Elected Chairman of Tibet CPPCC Committee	J 1	1/E4
Report on Minority Participation in Tibet Congresses	J 1	1/E4

NORTH REGION

Yu Tai-chung Work Report to Inner Mongolia People's Congress	K 1	1/E6
Resolution Endorses Report	K 11	1/F2
Inner Mongolia Officials Participate in Commune Labor	K 12	1/F3
Inner Mongolia Rally Celebrates Hua Kuo-feng Inscription	K 12	1/F3
Kailuan Coal Mines Honored at Hopei Mass Meeting	K 13	1/F4
Tientsin Financial Conference Holds Award Ceremony	K 14	1/F5

NORTHEAST REGION

Tseng Shao-shan Work Report at Liaoning People's Congress	L 1	1/F6
Revolutionary Committee Elected	L 8	1/F13
Revolutionary Committee Plenum	L 8	1/F13

NORTHWEST REGION

Briefs: Kansu Procurement; Kansu Peasant Newspaper;	M 1	1/F14
Shensi Afforestation; Shensi Prints Mao		
Volume; Shensi Powerline; Sinkiang		
Commerce Circular		

JAN 19 1978

FBIS-CHI-78-4
Friday
6 January 1978
Vol I No 4

DAILY REPORT
CONTIN **COMPLETED**
ORIGINAL

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA**

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER ARRIVES, DEPARTS EGYPT 4 JAN

OW051550Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in Aswan this morning and left for Paris after a one hour closed door meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat. President Carter flew to Aswan from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

HAO TE-CHING MEETS, PETES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW051614Y Peking NCNA in English 1558 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting U.S. congressional delegation. Leader of the delegation is Alan Cranston, Democratic senator and Democratic deputy leader of the Senate, and deputy leader is Charles Whalen, Republican representative.

Present on the occasion were Chang Wen-yu and Jung I-jen, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned. David Dean, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, was among the guests.

President Hao Te-ching met and had a friendly conversation with the American friends this afternoon. The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday afternoon on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET AIRCRAFT CARRIER ENTERS MEDITERRANEAN

OW060718Y Peking NCNA in English 0708 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Soviet aircraft carrier "Kiev" and a cruiser escort entered the Mediterranean on January 2 through the Gibraltar from the Atlantic to show its strength, according to Western news agency reports. The aircraft carrier has anchored off the coast of Morocco and its YAK-36 vertical takeoff jets have been making flights in the nearby area.

The Soviet ship has been closely watched by the United States and other Western countries. It was tracked by a U.S. Navy patrol bomber and British ships and planes after leaving the base of Murmansk. The U.S. Sixth Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean has been keeping an eye on its activities.

A UPI report notes that the "Kiev" left its base at a time when U.S. President Carter is travelling in some European and Middle-East countries. The "Kiev" is "considered a powerful means of showing Russia's flag and increasing maritime might abroad," says the report.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DENOUNCES USSR IN THIRD WORLD

OW060450Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 3 January article by Ho Chieng: "The Irresistible Tide of History"]

[Text] One salient feature of the current international situation is that the countries and people of the Third World, fighting in unity, have brought about an irresistible surging tide in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, which is powerfully pounding away at imperialism and superpower hegemonism. The Third World countries and their people have now become the main force in this struggle.

However, Soviet social imperialism is doing its utmost to viciously denounce and vilify the great revolutionary role being played by the Third World countries and their people in promoting the development of world history; to undermine their unity in the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism; and to stop the historic tide of their struggle.

There are more than 100 countries in the Third World, and all of them came into being and have grown in strength in the course of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Since the 1955 Asian-African conference in Bandung, Asian, African and Latin American countries have built an increasingly broad-scale united front against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in accordance with the principle of seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones. Displaying its strong vitality, this new force has won very great victories.

In its propaganda, the Soviet Union has resorted to despicable tactics in negating the role of the Third World as the main force in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. The role of the Third World as the main force in this regard is shown by the struggle of the Third World as a whole. Distorting others' views, however, the Soviet Union has described some individual countries as the main force while labeling other countries as "colluding with local reactionaries."

But who in the world has colluded with reactionaries? For instance, when the Cambodian people were carrying out a most courageous fight against U.S. imperialism and its running dog, the Lon Nol fascist and traitorous clique, who was colluding closely with the Lon Nol fascist regime? Wasn't it the Soviet Union? Usually appropriating to itself the meritorious services of others, the Soviet Union has credited to itself the victories won by the Third World in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism by alleging that "these victories have been won, thanks to the existence of the Soviet and other members of the community," as if the Earth would stop revolving when the baton of the Soviet Union disappears from the world. Such superpower megalomania is actually nothing but an imprudent attempt to represent defeat as victory.

The Soviet Union has deliberately negated the role of the Third World as the main force in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, split the Third World and undermined its' militant unity in this struggle, precisely because the Third World has played the role as the main force not only in the struggle against U.S. imperialism but also in the struggle against Soviet social imperialism.

By reviewing the history of the Soviet Union degenerating into a social imperialist country, it is not difficult for one to find out that it is precisely in the Third World, especially in the Middle East and Africa, that the Soviet policy of aggression and expansion has been hit the hardest. A major point of contention between the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--is Western Europe.

To grab Western Europe, the Soviet Union, adopting an outflanking strategy, has been intensifying its contention with the United States in the Middle East--the flank of Western Europe--and in Africa--the strategic rear of Western Europe--in an attempt to cut off the lines of transportation for petroleum and (?raw materials). Since the 1956 Suez war, the Soviet Union has seized every opportunity to carry out infiltration and expansionist activities in the Middle East and Africa.

However, it is precisely in the Middle East and Africa where the Soviet Union has been exposed most thoroughly and suffered the worst defeat. Furthermore, it is also in these regions where Soviet plots to control, interfere and subvert the Arab and African nations have been ruthlessly laid bare. The aggressive forces of the Soviet Union were repeatedly driven from the Arab and African countries. As the true imperialist features of the Soviet Union are perceived clearly by the Third World countries and the masses, Soviet activities of aggression and expansion in Asia and Latin America have also aroused high vigilance and attention among the people there.

Ho Chiang's article concludes by saying: The joint struggle against imperialism and hegemonism waged by the Third World has defeated and will continue to defeat the Soviet Union's wanton ambition of global hegemony. No one on earth can resist the historical current of unity among the Third World countries in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. How can the surging historical current be stopped by the "shrilling" and "moaning" of the Soviet social imperialists?

PEOPLE'S DAILY SEES AGGRESSIVE INTENT IN SOVIET LITERATURE

HK051725Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Dec 77 p 6 HK

[Article by Yen Chun [0917 6511] on the aggressiveness of the new tsars as shown by Soviet revisionist works written on defensive wars: "The Olive Branch Has Been Turned Into a Sword"]

[Excerpts] All literary arts reflect and serve a certain political line. Since the Khrushchev renegade clique came to power, literary works on the topic of defensive wars have assumed quite a dominant position in Soviet literary circles. At first glance, works on this topic seem monotonous: Cannon fire shakes heaven and earth, dead bodies are found all over the place, and so forth. However, after some study, we discover a great difference among these monotonous works.

The turning point came during the middle of the 1960's. It marked two different stages of Soviet revisionist literature on the topic of defensive wars.

Before the mid-sixties, Khrushchev yelled that they must give up wars (including the righteous people's revolutionary wars and wars of national liberation). If not, "any small local war could become the single spark that ignites the fire of a great world war," "and would destroy our Noah's ark--the earth." Echoing Khrushchev's tune, a great clamor arose in Soviet literary circles about the horrors of war and against war.

What is the purpose of combat? Answers to this question given in the period before the mid-sixties differ from those given after this time. In 1962, they described "the tanks charging forward in a diamond formation" as the expression of their "desire to live," for the confrontation of two rival armies would only mean "the death of one or the other." Yet, in the 1969 novel "The Hot Snow," they had a different answer--they wanted to "win." There was an order mentioned in this novel--namely, "think not of death."

In writing about wars, one inevitably touches on death. In the past, death was ruthlessly condemned. It was considered the culmination of all hardships. Death put an end to one's life and to one's family line. The greatest sorrow was death. Yet in later works death is praised as the acme of heroism. The novel "The Last Summer" advocated that a soldier "die a worthy death" "in battle." In the novel, "Live Till Dawn" (1972), the glorious sacrifices of the soldiers were lauded as bringing future happiness.

Works of the former stage contained much description of dying in battle. But death was the inevitable end of the situation then. It was not affected by man's will. Works of the latter stage often suggested the possible choice between life and death.

It was no accident that Soviet revisionist works on the topic of defensive wars changed from praying for peace to advocating war. They reflected the policies of the Khrushchev and Brezhnev cliques at different stages. In order to obliterate the revolutionary will and to break down the revolutionary alertness of the Soviet people, this company of renegades pushed the socialist Soviet Union onto the revisionist course when they first usurped power. What was most important was that when they felt that their strength was not up to par with the United States, they held that fighting would only bring themselves harm. They advocated "the doctrine of peace" and "the philosophy of staying alive" so as to keep a firm hold of the position they had just usurped and to maintain their interests. Later on, in the course of acute combat, the difference in the strength of the two super-powers leveled off. Soviet social imperialism caught up with the United States in strength. In addition, they surpassed the United States in conventional arms. Thus, the new tsars were aflame with ambition and hostility. Ready to redivide the world with sword and fire, they drove their government and people into serving aggression and expansion.

The Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony will end in war. The ambitious new tsars are not only actively preparing arms but also public opinion for the new world war. Literature is a means of forming public opinion. Since the literature on defensive wars was diverted along the course of the current Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony, the new presentations have followed without fail Moscow's strategic aim to seize world hegemony. They clamor that the Soviet Union is facing a "war of life and death" between the two worlds. The purpose is to call on the whole country to be prepared for war. They advocate fighting for victory with the intention of deluding people into being cat's-paws of the Kremlin. They praise those who died for the motherland. They intend to trick the people into serving as cannon fodder of the new tsars. Charging others with the crime, they compelled submission by force. Didn't they put up such a farce in Czechoslovakia, Angola and Zaire?

The Soviet people's antifascist wars wrote a brilliant chapter in the history of mankind. The heroic bearing they displayed in that antiaggression war will forever be remembered. However, in contemporary Soviet literary circles, works describing this war were only in name "attaching importance to the past." In fact, they were making propaganda on how to fight for world hegemonism for the new tsar. Here, the poison of militarism has put on a pretty facade, the mad enthusiasm to foment wars has been embellished with gaudy words and all vicious intentions have been painted the colors of the rainbow. Compared to other propaganda on wars, Soviet revisionist literature on defensive wars is more readily accepted and more deceptive.

Since Brezhnev came to power, the Kremlin has been assiduously awarding works on defensive wars with first class bonuses. They encourage scholars to make more efforts to beat the gongs for Soviet aggression and expansion. Recently, the chieftains of Soviet art circles further suggested making use of the topic of defensive wars to laud the Soviet army's "mission for liberation." People should be very much alerted to this bare ambition and overbearing bluster. Factors for world war are growing. Haven't we clearly seen this through the changes in Soviet revisionist literature on defensive wars?

SOUTH ASIA

BURMA'S U NE WIN HOLDS INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION

OW060740Y Peking NCNA in English 0723 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U Ne Win, president and chairman of the Council of State of Burma, held a reception at the presidential house here yesterday evening to celebrate the 30th anniversary of independence of Burma.

Secretary of the Council of State General San Yu, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and other high-ranking officers and officials attended the reception. Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung and diplomatic envoys of other foreign countries were present on invitation.

On the same day, streamers inscribed with slogans were hung over the streets and national flags were fluttering at the top of buildings. Various kinds of cultural and sports activities were held in many townships on the occasion of the celebrations. Seminars were held in some schools to give lectures on the struggle of the people of Burma for national independence.

BRIEFS

U.S. COLLEGE DEAN--Peking, Dec 30--Howard Hiatt, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, and his family left here to tour the southern part of China today before returning home. Dr Howard Hiatt and his family are paying a friendly visit to China as the guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. President of the Association Wang Ping-nan gave a banquet in their honor. Yang Chun, a leading member of the Ministry of Public Health, met and had a friendly conversation with the American friends. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW]

HEALTH GROUP IN DPRK--Pyongyang, Dec 28--The Chinese health delegation with Chin Po as leader and Pai Ming as deputy leader ended its 22-day study tour today. The delegation visited the Korean Red Cross hospital, the Research Institute for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and other medical services. The Chinese guests were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean medical workers. Han Hong-sop, vice-minister of public health, met all members of the delegation on December 7. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

ARTISTS VISIT BURMA--Rangoon, Dec 28--China's Canton song and dance troupe left here for Bangladesh today after concluding its friendly visit to Burma. During its visit to Burma since December 9, the troupe gave 14 performances altogether in Rangoon and Mandalay and were accorded warm welcome by about 40,000 spectators. The Chinese guests also visited Burmese dancing and art schools and watched Burmese dances and films specially arranged by the Burmese Cultural Ministry, which helped deepen the Chinese artists' understanding of Burmese national culture. On December 15, Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung gave a reception in honor of the visiting troupe. Burmese Cultural Minister U Aye Maung and Deputy Foreign Minister U Win were present. On December 27, the Burmese Ministry of Culture hosted a luncheon to bid the troupe farewell. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0836 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW]

SRV MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY GROUP--Peking, Dec 28--Kan Chung-tou, deputy secretary-general of the Academy of Sciences of China, met and had a friendly conversation here yesterday with a microbiological student group from Vietnam headed by Dang Hong Mien. The group will soon conclude its study at the Institute of Microbiology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and leave here for home. It arrived in Peking in January this year under the 1975-1977 executive plan for scientific cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the State Commission of Sciences and Technology of Vietnam. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

DANCE ENSEMBLE IN BANGLADESH--Dacca, Dec 31--The Canton song and dance ensemble of China gave its premier here today to the warm welcome of about 4,000 spectators. Vice-President of Bangladesh Abdus Sattar presided over the ceremony marking the opening of the ensemble's performance tour in the country and watched the performance. Also present were Syed Ali Ahsan, Mohammed Masudul Maque and Shamsul Huda Chaudhury, members of the Council of Advisors to the president and other high-ranking government officials. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present. Safdar, secretary of the Education Ministry of Bangladesh and Chang Shu, leader of the Chinese ensemble, spoke at the ceremony. The Chinese ensemble arrived in Dacca on December 28. The following day, the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association held a meeting to welcome the ensemble. [Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW]

NEPALESE CONSUL'S RECEPTION--Lhasa, Dec 29--Royal Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa Zonden Ukyab gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal. Among the guests at the reception were Tien Pao and Yang Tsung-hsin, vice-chairmen of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Making toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, Consul-General Zonden Ukyab and Vice-Chairman Tien Pao wished further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between Nepal and China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1934 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW]

PAKISTAN MACHINERY-TOOLS COMPANY--Peking, Jan 2--A delegation of the heavy machinery and machine tools company of Pakistan led by Jawaid Ahmed Mirza, president of the company, left here for home by air today. The delegation arrived in China on December 23, 1977. It was honoured at a banquet given by Liu Ang, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building. The Pakistan guests also visited factories and rural people's communes in Peking, Shanghai and Taiyuan. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW]

JOURNALISTS VISIT YUGOSLAVIA, RETURN--Belgrade, Dec 28--Stane Odlanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the Chinese journalists group led by Feng Chien, deputy director of the Department for Home News Service of NCNA. Present on the occasion were Vladislav Obradovic, director of the International Relations and Contacts Department under the Presidency of the League's Central Committee, and Mirko Marinovic, assistant to the president of the Federal Committee for Information. Also present was Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chang Hai-feng. The Chinese journalists group arrived here on December 9 on a friendly visit to this country. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1544 GMT 28 DEC 77 OW] Peking, Dec 31--The Chinese journalists group led by Feng Chien, deputy director of the Department For Home News Service of NCNA, returned here by air this morning after a friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The group was greeted at the airport by Mu Ching, deputy director of NCNA, and Dragan Niluanic, counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy here. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW]

SCIENTISTS END ROMANIA VISIT--Bucharest, Dec 30--A group of specialists in solid mechanics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences left here for home today at the end of a 22-day visit to Romania. The Chinese group visited a number of institutions and universities in Bucharest, Brasov and Timisoara and took note of their researches. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW]

EXHIBITION DELEGATION TO UAE--Peking, Dec 28--Ma Yun-han, head of a Chinese exhibition delegation to the United Arab Emirates and vice-chairman of the China Council for the promotion of International Trade, left Peking for Dubai by air yesterday. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

FOOTBALL TEAM IN YAR--Sana, Jan 3--The Hopei provincial football team of China left here for home today at the end of a friendly visit to the Yemen Arab Republic. 'Ali Salim Ubud, secretary-general of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour and Youth, and 'Abdallah al-Hamdani, director of the minister's office were present at the airport to see the team off. Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Chao Chin was also present on the occasion. Ambassador Chao Chin gave a reception to mark the visit to the football team yesterday evening. Ahmad Lugman, vice-minister of social affairs, labour and youth; Hasan al-Laozi, vice-minister of information and culture; and Muhammad 'Abd al-Khaliq, vice-governor of San'a' province were present at the reception. The Chinese football team arrived here last December 17. [Peking NCNA in English 1821 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW]

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE PERFORMANCE--Bangui, Jan 1--Emperor Bokassa the First of the Central African Empire and the empress, in the company of Chinese Ambassador Li Shih, watched the performance of the Kwangsi acrobatic troupe of China, here yesterday evening. Also present were Prime Minister Ange Patasse, vice-president of the Political Bureau of the Social Evolution Movement of Black Africa Madame Elisabeth Domitien, Second Vice-Premier Henri Maidou, the Minister of the Imperial Court as well as other high-ranking officials and officers. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW]

TANZAM RAILWAY WORKERS, UNITS--Dar es Salaam, Jan 1--Meetings to commend the best units and best workers of the TANZAM Railway were held here yesterday and at Mbeya recently by the Tanzania sub-bureau of the TANZAM Railway Authority. In all, 19 outstanding workers and 6 units were awarded with citations and shields. Manager of the sub-bureau Seme gave a reception here after one of the meetings. Deputy General Manager of the TANZAM Railway Authority A. Shayo congratulated the outstanding units and workers on their achievements made in the past year. He expressed the hope that more advanced units and workers will emerge in the new year. Wang Ying-en, leader of the Chinese railway experts team, praised the outstanding workers and units for the great successes they achieved in their work through diligent and hard study of railway technology and management. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW]

I. 6 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

E 1

CHEN YUNG-KUEI SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION MEETING

OW051356Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1411 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Opening speech by Chen Yung-kuei, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, at Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization on 4 January]

[Text] Peking, 4 January 1978--Comrades, under the kind concern of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization convened by the State Council is now open.

This conference is convened in the excellent situation in which the whole party and the people throughout the country, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and conscientiously implementing the line of the 11th CCP National Congress, have won great victories in socialist revolution and construction. Since the antiparty "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan were smashed, and with the great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" as impetus, drastic changes have taken place in our country in all spheres of politics, economy, military affairs and culture, and very great achievements have been made on all fronts.

Chairman Hua's call for initial success within 1 year in grasping the key link and running the country well has been victoriously answered. Our party has become stronger and our dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated. Our cadres and the people, inspired by the splendid goal of realizing the four modernizations and building China into a powerful socialist country, have risen in vigor, fought in unity and displayed greater and greater enthusiasm for socialism. The movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture have developed vigorously, production has risen in an all-round way in industry, agriculture, communications and transport, finance and trade, and a new high tide is taking shape in a comprehensive leap forward in the national economy. Facts have proved that the strategic decision of grasping the key link and running the country well made by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee is entirely correct and the series of measures taken by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are very effective, and all of this accords with the wishes of the people throughout the country. Our future is bright and splendid and our country is full of hope.

In the current excellent situation, we should work with still greater stamina and diligence to accelerate the development of the national economy, and first of all, the development of agriculture. We must continue to intensify the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. We must mobilize the whole party and people throughout the country to push the development of agriculture and agricultural mechanization in a big way, and strive to realize agricultural mechanization in the main by 1980.

"THE FUNDAMENTAL WAY OUT FOR AGRICULTURE LIES IN MECHANIZATION." For a country like China with 800 million people, using collectivization to take agriculture from the backwardness of manual labor to the employment of modern machines is a great revolution. Realization of agricultural mechanization will increase labor productivity many times over, will greatly enhance our capability to resist natural disasters, will mean the fast, comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, and will lay a solid foundation for preparedness against war, preparedness against natural disasters and doing everything for the people.

Realization of agricultural mechanization will mean more grain, industrial crops, and other agricultural and sideline products, and funds for our country's economic growth and defense. It will provide a greater labor force for all other sectors of the national economy and thus promote the fast development of industry, communications, transportation, commerce, science and technology, culture, education and public health. Realization of agricultural mechanization will further consolidate and expand the collective economy of the people's commune, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline among the peasants and effect a fundamental change in their small producer mentality and habits, and create conditions for the transition from the state of three-level ownership with the production team as the basic unit to the complete collective ownership by the commune, and for the future transition from collective ownership to ownership by all the people. Realization of agricultural mechanization will further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and dictatorship of the proletariat in our country on a new basis; and be conducive to the gradual narrowing of the gap between worker and peasant, between town and country and between physical and mental labor.

To realize agricultural mechanization in the main by 1980 is the behest of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the pressing desire of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country. During his lifetime Chairman Mao not only taught us to deeply understand the great significance of realizing agricultural mechanization, he also laid down a whole series of instructions on the line, principles and policies on it. Chairman Mao's letter on farm mechanization dated March 1966, which was recently made known, is a programmatic document to guide China's agricultural mechanization movement. In this letter, heeding the warning from the experience of the Soviet Union, Chairman Mao summed up our own experience and further indicated China's own road to agricultural mechanization. It was in accordance with the instructions contained in Chairman Mao's letter that the First National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization--the on-the-spot conference in Hupeh--was held in July 1966 under the direct leadership of the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. That conference, following Chairman Mao's teaching, formulated the specific policies and plans and made provisions for the realization of agricultural mechanization, thus opening the road and laying the groundwork for the cause of agricultural mechanization. The Second National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization, which was convened in 1971 under the auspices of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, further implemented the line, principles and policies laid down by Chairman Mao on agricultural mechanization, criticized Liu Shao-chi's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and summed up the experiences in promoting agricultural mechanization through self-reliance in the Tachai spirit, thereby greatly accelerating mechanization. However, because of the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," neither of the goals set by these two conferences was completely realized. Now, with the downfall of the "gang of four" and the removal of the big obstacle in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary and entirely possible for us to speed up mechanization.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have attached great importance to and shown deep concern about getting farming mechanized. At the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, which was convened at the suggestion of Chairman Hua, discussions were held specifically on the task to basically complete agricultural mechanization by 1980. Later, a document guaranteeing the basic completion of agricultural mechanization by 1980 was issued by the CCP Central Committee. Through the many conferences held by the party Central Committee and the State Council, Chairman Hua has given important instructions time and again on agricultural mechanization.

All this has tremendously inspired the cadres and masses to display their enthusiasm and ardor in going in for agricultural mechanization in a big way and provided a great impetus to the development of China's cause of agricultural mechanization.

There are only 3 years left before 1980. A decisive stage has been reached by us in our struggle to basically complete farm mechanization by consolidating and developing the collective economy of the people's commune. The whole party and the people throughout the country must get mobilized, unify thinking, sum up experiences, draw up overall plans and step up efforts to win this decisive battle. This is the pressing and important strategic task confronting us and it concerns the whole situation. The purpose of the current conference is to act in line with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to discuss, study and decide on concrete steps and measures for totally fulfilling this important strategic task.

The main topics of the current conference are:

1. Penetratingly expose and vigorously criticize the ultraright essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four" and their crimes in sabotaging the movement for agricultural mechanization and eradicate their poisonous influence.
2. Examine efforts to implement the document issued by the CCP Central Committee that called for guaranteeing basic completion of agricultural mechanization by 1980. Party committees of all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and ministries should conscientiously check to see whether they have included agricultural mechanization on their agendas, whether specific plans have been mapped out, whether effective measures have been taken and leadership strengthened in line with the call of the central authorities and what problems they have now and what they plan to do to solve these problems.
3. Sum up and exchange experience in following China's own road to agricultural mechanization. Particular attention should be paid to summing up and exchanging experience in overcoming the interference of the "gang of four," resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and accelerating agricultural mechanization; in strengthening leadership, overall planning and going in for agricultural mechanization through self-reliance, in consolidating the agricultural machinery industry, coordinating among the specialized fields, strengthening enterprise management, raising the quality of support-agriculture products, lowering production costs and offering still better service to agriculture; and in strengthening the building of contingents of agricultural mechanics, managing and using farming machinery well, raising the machinery utilization rate, constantly expanding the acreage under mechanized farming and irrigation and striving for greater contributions in increasing production and harvest.
4. Make further efforts to put the plan to basically complete agricultural mechanization on a solid foundation by 1980. This includes planning for the whole country and for the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and carrying out important policies and measures necessary for fulfilling this plan. In addition, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should prepare plans for the counties based on stages and groups while discussing what is envisioned in further developing agricultural mechanization during the period of the sixth 5-year plan.

Before the formal opening of the current conference, our comrades took a first-hand look at the self-reliant efforts being made by the two prefectures of Yentai and Changwei and Tzupo Municipality in Shantung in promoting agricultural mechanization. The experience of the people of Shantung has left everyone deeply impressed. They, by grasping class struggle as the key link and fighting off the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," have practiced overall planning, unified leadership, persevered in relying mainly on their own efforts and fairly successfully solved the question of whether they should "request" assistance from above in attaining mechanization or "strive" for mechanization of their own. The vivid fact of Shantung Province's accelerated development of agricultural mechanization in these past few years manifests once again the mighty power of Mao Tsetung Thought and gives us added confidence to basically complete agricultural mechanization by 1980.

In order to make this conference a success, we should conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, particularly the two brilliant documents "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization" which were made known recently, conscientiously study the relevant important speeches made by Chairman Hua, and comprehensively and correctly implement Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on agricultural mechanization. We must carry forward the fine work style of combining theory with practice and do away with the practice of sticking to the beaten path, being complacent and sitting idle. We must seriously look into and study the good experiences of other provinces, other municipalities, other autonomous regions and foreign countries in connection with our own conditions in order to improve and push the work of our respective areas and units. We must combine revolutionary enthusiasm with the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. We must work enthusiastically and in a down-to-earth way; be steadfast and dedicated, rather than making a lot of fanfare or working recklessly; and reject flashiness without substance and all boasting.

We are confident that, under the guidance of the line of the 11th CCP National Congress, with the kind concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and through the common efforts of the comrades present, this conference will surely become a meeting to learn from the advanced, find shortcomings and enhance drive, and a meeting to foster ambitions and lofty aspirations and scale heights that will mobilize the whole party and the people throughout the country to strive for rapid development of China's agriculture and agricultural mechanization, for achieving great success within 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well and for building China into a powerful modern socialist country.

LEADERS AT CEREMONY FOR YEN PAO-HANG AT PAPAO SHAN CEMETERY

GW051556Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 5 Jan 78 GW

[Text] Peking, January 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The ashes of Yen Pao-hang, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, were placed at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries at a ceremony here this morning.

Wreaths were presented by Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; other party and state leaders Soong Ching-ling, Keng Piao, Ulanfu, Chen Yun, Teng Ying-chao and Wang Chen; and Vice-Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Hsu Te-heng and Shen Yen-ping.

The ceremony was attended by Kong Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, and leading members of departments concerned.

Sung Jen-chiung, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the ceremony. Hu Yao-pang, director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, delivered a speech.

Hu Yao-pang said: "Comrade Yen Pao-hang died of illness on May 22, 1968 in Peking at the age of 74.

"Comrade Yen Pao-hang was born in Haicheng County, Liaoning Province. After the September 18th incident, he took part in the anti-Japanese national salvation activities in northeast China. After he joined the Chinese Communist Party in September 1937, he did underground work and united front work under the leadership of the party. He worked arduously and diligently and made outstanding achievements. His contributions to the party, the people and the international war against fascism were great. In the democratic movement, he waged heroic struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

"After the liberation of northeast China, he served as a member of the northeast administrative committee, and chairman of the Liaopei Provincial People's Government. After nationwide liberation, he was deputy director of the General Office of the Foreign Ministry, chairman of the Treaty Committee of the ministry and member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, and held other posts.

In the past decades, Comrade Yen Pao-hang cherished a deep love for the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist motherland; he took an active part in the socialist revolution and construction, and supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; he seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, paid attention to the remoulding of his world outlook and made useful contributions to the people. Yen Pao-hang was a good comrade of our party."

[Peking NCNA Domestic Service at 1530 GMT on 5 January carries a report on this ceremony and adds to the above report: "Present at the ceremony were also responsible personnel from the CCP Central Committee and departments concerned of the government, NPC Standing Committee members and CPPCC Standing Committee members who are in Peking, and friends of Comrade Yen Pao-hang, including: Chi Peng-fei, Huang Hua, Lo Ching-chang, Li Pu-hsin, Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Wang Tao-chiang, Kung Yuan, Chao Tsang-pi, Chien Chih-kuang, Han Nien-lung, Tung Hsiao-peng, Li Kuei, Chi Yen-ming, Li Chin-te, Wang Ping-nan, Lien Kuan, Chen Tzu-sheng, Hu Yu-chih, Chi Fang, Lo Shu-chang, Lu Cheng-tsao, Chu Wu, Chu Tu-nan, Sun Chi-meng, Wang Chin-hsiang, Hsu Po-hsin, Chao Pu-chu, Tsao Szu-ming, Shih Liang, Wang Kun-lun, Sha Chien-li, Hu Tzu-ang, Li Yen-lu, Yu I-fu, and Kuo Wei-cheng."]

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE CRITICIZES SHANGHAI'S MA TIEN-SHUI

OW050954Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 3 Jan 78 CW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 3 January article by Tung Hai-feng: "A Typical Case of a Veteran Cadre Degenerating Into a Follower of the 'Gang of Four'--Ma Tien-shui"]

[Text] Peking, 3 January--Ma Tien-shui was a veteran cadre and a party member for more than 40 years. Always regarding veteran cadres as a thorn in their sides, the "gang of four" drew up their counterrevolutionary political program of equating veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders" aimed at overthrowing all veteran cadres who held leading positions in the party and the army. However, why did they keep such a veteran cadre as Ma Tien-shui? What kind of veteran cadre was Ma Tien-shui? How did he degenerate into a follower of the "gang of four?" These questions merit our analysis and study so that we can learn from them.

1. Ma Tien-shui was a very vicious and cruel careerist and conspirator who betrayed his principles and sold himself out. Before the "gang of four" were smashed, his nominal official position was secretary in charge of the work of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, but he was actually the "gang of four's" "general butler" and agent in Shanghai.

Ma Tien-shui frantically enforced the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program. Before the "gang of four" entrusted Ma Tien-shui with the "heavy duty" of "taking charge of the work in Shanghai" in late 1972, Chang Chun-chiao, special agent of the Kuomintang, said, "It is all right if you grasp the day-to-day work, but you must pay attention to grasping the big struggle between the two lines." Ma Tien-shui understood Chang Chun-chiao's so-called "grasping the big struggle between the two lines" very well--meaning carrying out the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program to usurp party and state power. After receiving this instruction, Ma Tien-shui did his utmost to carry out the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program. He frenziedly slandered the great leader Chairman Mao's instruction on developing the national economy as "a revisionist slogan that could be accepted by any country." He directed the spearhead of attack at our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou by creating the "SS Fenghong incident" and the "10 points of empiricism" in Shanghai. He venomously attacked the wise leader Chairman Hua by preposterously comparing his report delivered at the National Conference on Learning From Tachai to Khrushchev's report on agriculture, saying: "As soon as Khrushchev came to power, he also charged that Stalin failed to develop agriculture and promised to push agriculture forward. All chieftains of the opportunist line have talked in this manner." Using extremely vicious language, he slandered our esteemed and beloved Vice Premier Teng by frantically clamoring: "We must thoroughly criticize him. We must continue to criticize him after his death. We must criticize him even in the next generation." He also directed the spearhead of attack at a large number of revolutionary leading cadres at the central and local levels, saying nonsensically: "The majority of the people who now hold the major power in the various provincial and municipal departments and committees have taken part in the democratic revolution. These people are very enthusiastic about revisionism." He said: They "are more dangerous than the capitalists in that they have power, they are senior in age, veteran cadres and old comrades. People are easily taken in by them. This makes them different from the capitalists who reveal themselves nakedly."

In coordination with the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to secretly form a cabinet and with the help of other followers in Shanghai, he stealthily arranged in 1971 and 1975 a namelist of two groups of ministers and vice ministers--the first group numbered 18 and the second group 16--in an attempt to use these sinister henchmen with "horns and bristles" to seize power in the party Central Committee and the State Council. He masterminded the "gang of four's" other followers in Shanghai to frantically attack and persecute Shanghai's veteran cadres. Out of the more than 800 cadres at and above the bureau levels in the municipality, over 670 persons were branded as "renegades," "special agents," "active counterrevolutionaries" and "capitalist roaders." They first overthrew and then investigated these comrades, using every means available to thoroughly discredit them.

When he could not find any pretext for overthrowing these old cadres, he would rack his brains for ways to force them to hand their leadership over to the "gang of four's" little brothers and sinister henchmen by asking them to step down from the stage honorably and give up their positions honorably. Ma Tien-shui used this relentless and vicious method to carry out Chang Chun-chiao's sinister will to "change the dynasty." He assigned the "gang of four's" followers, trusted followers, little brothers and sinister henchmen to Shanghai's many important departments and units in a vain attempt to turn Shanghai into the "gang of four's" homogeneous factional world and their sinister base for usurping party and state power.

As the "gang of four's" faithful agent in Shanghai, Ma Tien-shui desperately protected the "gang of four" and cruelly suppressed the revolutionary masses who struggled against them. After the "gang of four" were smashed, leading comrades of the central authorities asked Ma Tien-shui: "You have heard of the problems in Chang Chun-chiao's background, haven't you?" Ma Tien-shui had to confess: "Yes, I have." Yet when the revolutionary masses in Shanghai bravely rose to expose the criminal background of the Kuomintang special agent Chang Chun-chiao in April of 1968, it was Ma Tien-shui who openly lied to guarantee that "there are no problems in the background" of Chang Chun-chiao. He raved: "I will defy death to protect Chang Chun-chiao. I will side with Chang Chun-chiao even after I die!" Ma Tien-shui also clearly understood what sort of man the newborn bourgeois element Wang Hung-wen was and how many evil things he did in Shanghai behind the back of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. However, in order to promote Wang Hung-wen to the leading post in the party Central Committee, Ma Tien-shui shamelessly extolled Wang Hung-wen at the preparatory meeting of the 10th National CCP Congress, saying: "I have worked with him for many years. He looks at and handles problems comprehensively. He is not a rash man. He is a clear-headed man. When he took charge of the work in Shanghai, I felt he was much more capable than I."

Ma Tien-shui not only shielded the "gang of four" but also protected Chang Chun-chiao's wife, Yao Wen-yuan's father and the "gang of four's" sinister henchmen. Chang Chun-chiao's wife was a renegade whose crimes were evident and conclusive. Ma Tien-shui personally saw the evidence of her crimes, yet he still gave her the kind of political treatment only enjoyed by a Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee. He let her read documents of the central authorities which some vice chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee were not even allowed to read. Yao Wen-yuan's father was an old renegade and old rightist and Wang Hung-wen's father-in-law was a bad element who engaged in criminal activities. Yet Ma Tien-shui colluded with other followers of the "gang of four" to protect them and give them preferential treatment. Wang Hung-wen's little brothers Chen A-ta and others, dubbed the "five tiger generals," were a bunch of rascals, villains, smashers and grabbers who rode roughshod over the people, embezzled and stole, led dissipated and corrupt lives, did every evil thing and incurred the great wrath of the masses.

Ma Tien-shui clearly knew of their crimes, yet he desperately absolved them of these crimes. He even praised them as "incapable, vigorous in action" and "essentially good," extolled these monsters and ghosts as a "new force", recruited them into the party one after another, and appointed them to important posts such as "standing Committee member of the municipal party committee who sits in on meetings," "leading member of the section office of the municipal revolutionary committee," "deputy secretary of the party committee of the home front base" and "leading member of the municipal trade union council."

Ma Tien-shui's attitude toward the revolutionary cadres and masses who opposed the "gang of four" was totally different. He ruthlessly suppressed them and dealt them relentless blows. In 10 years, more than 10,000 revolutionary people in Shanghai were stigmatized as counterrevolutionaries and were politically persecuted by Ma Tien-shui and company for their opposition to the "gang of four."

Ma Tien-shui turned Shanghai into a watertight and impenetrable independent kingdom. He ignored the party and thought only of the faction. He opposed the directives of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and accepted only the orders of the "gang of four." In 1975, when the party Central Committee issued a document on improving railway work which had been personally perused by Chairman Mao, Ma Tien-shui went so far as to attack the document as "once again implementing the principle of 'direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned'" and saying "its line is incorrect." Ma Tien-shui made every effort to preach the "gang of four's" sinister gospel in a widespread way. At the end of 1975, Chang Chun-chiao made a speech to foreign guests. When Ma Tien-shui obtained a copy of the speech, he violated party discipline and ordered Chang Chun-chiao's speech to be relayed to the masses. In the mind of Ma Tien-shui, was it not quite clear who in his opinion constituted the "party Central Committee"?

It was precisely because Ma Tien-shui was so devoted to the "gang of four" that his masters valued him. The renegade Chiang Ching presented him with a copy of a "collection of poems" with an inscription in her own handwriting. The enemy agent Chang Chun-chiao said to Ma Tien-shui: "We have time and again considered a job for you in a central organ, but you are indispensable to Shanghai for the time being." From this it can be seen how much importance they attached to this "general manager" of theirs. The new bourgeois element Wang Hung-wen praised Ma Tien-shui to the latter's face by saying that "veteran cadres with a mental outlook like yours are very few in the country."

It is true that veteran cadres who did not treasure their decades of revolutionary background, hired themselves out to the "gang of four" and willingly played a role as a faithful dog of the gang as Ma Tien-shui did were very few in number throughout the country.

2. One important reason that Ma Tien-shui degenerated into a follower of the "gang of four" is that he trimmed his sail to the wind and acted according to circumstance. He clung to and followed whoever was influential. Thus, he plunged into the arms of the "gang of four" and found himself more and more deeply involved and unable to extricate himself.

In analyzing the anti-party alliance of Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih, Chairman Mao pointed out: Communist Party members must never be equivocal about matters of principle and must constantly be on their guard and keep a certain distance from comrades whose remarks or actions run counter to party principles.

If you fail to uphold principle, to keep a certain distance, to give a rebuff and to draw a clear line of demarcation, you'll find yourself more and more deeply involved and haunted by their "ghosts."

Those who trim their sails to the wind and act according to circumstances certainly will not uphold principle. In that case, they will commit political blunders some day and even fall into the mire of an antiparty clique. This was precisely the case of Ma Tien-shui.

Before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, both Ma Tien-shui and Chang Chun-chiao were secretaries of the Shanghai municipal party committee. At that time, there was no special relationship between them. With the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, Chang Chun-chiao sneaked into the central cultural revolution group and usurped the important position of deputy group leader. At the same time, Chang Chun-chiao colluded with Chiang Ching, Wang Hung-wen and Yao Wen-yuan. Thus he appeared to be very influential for some time. Noticing that the "gang of four" were coming into power, Ma Tien-shui clung to them. The more influential the "gang of four" became, the more closely Ma Tien-shui clung to them. Thus, Ma Tien-shui found himself more and more deeply involved and finally degenerated into a very ferocious and stubborn follower of the "gang of four."

Ma Tien-shui hurried to those who were illustrious and hung on to those who were influential and finally degenerated into a follower of the "gang of four." A profound reason for this can be found in his personal background. All comrades who used to work together with Ma Tien-shui know that he was a person who trimmed his sail to the wind and never upheld correct principles. Before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, he once expressed his philosophy in conducting himself and safeguarding his own interests by saying: "Never offend the top leader (meaning his immediate boss)." Although the views of his subordinates were obviously correct, he would not take a stand or support them if such views were different from those of his superiors. He would never resist the views of his superiors even though they were obviously wrong. Comrade Ko Ching-shih, who was then in charge of the work of the Shanghai municipal party committee, criticized him on several occasions by pointing out that he took a vacillating attitude and failed to uphold correct principles on major matters.

Ma Tien-shui acted according to circumstances solely to realize his own political ambitions. In explaining such behavior, he said: "I am a veteran cadre who has been educated by the party for years. Why have I acted this way? It is because I am selfish, weak-kneed" and "ambitious." Ma Tien-shui was selfish and ambitious--this is another important reason for his degeneration into a follower of the "gang of four." In the final analysis, Ma Tien-shui followed the "gang of four" in their conspiracies precisely because he wanted to realize his political ambition of moving up.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, Ma Tien-shui usually went around contradictions in order to avoid them, "beat time" [pai pai pan 2143 2143 2647] and so forth. Judging from this, he seemed to be a timid fellow. As a matter of fact, he acted this way in order to keep his position. It was precisely a manifestation of his selfishness. Selfishness and ambition are related to each other. Under given conditions, selfishness malignantly grows into political ambition. Ma Tien-shui revealed his political ambition of moving up even before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. When higher levels wanted to transfer him to work at the Paotou Iron and Steel Company in 1954, he thought that position was too low for him.

He then gave various reasons why he was unwilling to leave his leading position on the Shanghai municipal party committee. In 1965, however, when the central authorities were preparing to set up a political department in charge of work on the industrial and communications front, Ma Tien-shui was delighted to learn that he was one of the persons to be considered for a leading position in the department. Time and time again he tried to find out about the position from a leading comrade of the department concerned by asking: "Has any one been designated for that position?" This shows how anxious he was to get that position.

Ma Tien-shui received special treatment and one promotion after another from his masters for his faithful service to the "gang of four." Shortly after he was placed in charge of work in Shanghai Municipality, he was promoted from alternate member of the CCP Central Committee to full member, a jump in the party ranks. However, Ma Tien-shui was so hungry for power that he was never satisfied with what he had. The promotions he received only whetted his appetite for more political power.

Like a capitalist seeking profits, Ma Tien-shui's desire for attaining higher official positions was insatiable. Any promise of higher positions given to Ma Tien-shui by the gang would increase his interest in conspiring to usurp party and state power. "At present, you cannot leave Shanghai. Some day, if you can, a vacancy on the State Planning Commission will open to you." This promise was repeated to Ma Tien-shui on several occasions by Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chiao. This position promised to Ma Tien-shui by his masters was like bait to greedy fish. One day his secretary said to him: "The position on the State Planning Commission they promised you is one usually held by a vice premier of the State Council. Do you really desire to have it?" Ma Tien-shui shamelessly replied: "Yes, I do." This conversation fully revealed his greedy careerist nature. In order to become a "vice premier" and the "chairman of the State Planning Commission," Ma Tien-shui was left no choice but to risk his life in frenziedly struggling against the party. The more Ma Tien-shui got involved in the factionalist system of the "gang of four," the greater his political ambition became.

3. Political careerist Ma Tien-shui is a teacher by negative example. His degeneration from an old cadre into a follower of the "gang of four" is of great educational value to us and should serve as a warning. But what can we learn from Ma Tien-shui?

Ma Tien-shui's degeneration into a follower of the "gang of four" is eloquent testimony to the truth that as the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines unfolds during the period of socialism, the bourgeoisie will never stop seeking to recruit agents from within our party, especially those old cadres who can act as bellwethers for capitalist restoration.

The "gang of four" attached great importance to selecting their agents from among the old cadres. Just how important they were to the gang is reflected in the following statement by Wang Hung-wen: "Everything can be easily done and problems can be solved without much difficulty if we can find people like Ma Tien-shui in other parts of the country." This statement gives the people a clear picture of how the "gang of four" actively conspired to usurp party and state power. The newborn counterrevolutionary elements and thugs who engaged in violence, looting and robbery like Chang Tien-sheng, Weng Sen-ho and Chen Ah-ta are all brothers of the "gang of four." These desperadoes were very useful to the gang and a "new force" on which it relied as a group of its main supporters.

But these monsters and demons were unpopular with the people and were bitterly hated by them. By using only these young brothers as their power base, the "gang of four" found it impossible to carry out their counterrevolutionary revisionist program. To mislead the people, they had to win over to their side a number of old cadres to serve as their agents--cadres who had participated in the revolution earlier than their young brothers. Old cadres like Ma Tien-shui are people who will trample underfoot any principle and will sell their services for unworthy purposes. If they could be won over to the side of the "gang of four," they could certainly fulfill a task that could not possibly be delivered by these "young brothers" of the gang. It is no wonder that Wang Hung-wen praised people like Ma Tien-shui as men capable of solving problems.

Practical experience in the struggles between the two lines over the past 28 years since the founding of the PRC proves that the overwhelming majority of our veteran cadres are good and loyal to the party, the people and Chairman Mao. Only a very small number of veteran cadres devotedly followed the "gang of four" as Ma Tien-shui did. However, the fact that from among the ranks of veteran cadres there emerged a handful of traitors to the proletariat like Ma Tien-shui shows that there is the possibility of some veteran cadres degenerating into agents of the bourgeoisie in the course of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

In the 10th struggle between the two lines, the Lin Piao antiparty clique took advantage of some people's selfishness and ambitions and influenced them with "official positions, emoluments and favors," thus dragging them into the mire. In the 11th struggle between the two lines, Ma Tien-shui was hit by the "gang of four's" sugar-coated bullets precisely because he was selfish and ambitious.

These facts show us that veteran cadres should transform their subjective world while changing the objective world. If they fail to eliminate the influence of bourgeois ideology from their world outlook and are corrupted by their selfish ideas and personal considerations, they will be haunted by "ghosts," will fail to uphold political principles and will fall into the antiparty mire under given conditions.

In his political report to the 11th National CCP Congress, Chairman Hua pointed out: "The victorious conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution certainly does not mean the end of class struggle or of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Throughout the historical period of socialism the struggle between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the two roads, socialism and capitalism, continues to exist." As long as the class struggle in society goes on, the bourgeoisie will continue to seek its agents in our party and to shoot sugar-coated bullets at us.

Therefore, all Communist Party members, especially the veteran cadres who have done good for the party and the people, must never become arrogant and complacent, nor must they relax their efforts to remold their world outlook or relax their revolutionary vigilance. Taking Ma Tien-shui as a teacher by negative example and following the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, our veteran cadres should always maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit they displayed in the revolutionary war years, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end.

YANG CHENG-WU'S MEMOIRS ON SZECHWAN SWAMP CROSSING

OW040431Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 24 Dec 77 OW

[Article by Yang Cheng-wu, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff and former commissar of the advance regiment in crossing a Szechwan swamp during the 25,000-li Long March: "Across the Swamp on Orders of Chairman Mao"]

[Text] In August 1935, after crossing snow-covered mountains, the Red Army halted in (Polotze) in the Maoerkai region, northern Szechwan, to await further orders. To the north lay hundreds of li of dismal, uninhabited, mysterious swamp. According to a decision of the party Central Committee, we were to cross in a northerly direction with our regiment as the advance unit.

Concerned about the success of the operation, Chairman Mao wished to personally convey his orders to our advance regiment. In a happy and exhilarated mood, I left for the party Central Committee in Maoerkai accompanied by a cavalry reconnaissance unit. Our riders flew faster than the wind, trailing a cloud of dust through the hills, but I felt like we were travelling too slowly, so strong was my desire to hear the chairman's orders.

At last we arrived at Maoerkai and went directly to the residence of Chairman Mao. We located Comrade (Teng Fa), chief of the State Security Directorate, who immediately led us to the chairman. On the way I looked around. We were in an ordinary wooden Tibetan house with the bottom floor used to house livestock and the people living above. We went up a short flight of wooden stairs and Comrade (Teng Pa) pointed and said: This is where Chairman Mao lives. I was about to receive a personal order from Chairman Mao for the first time and my heart began to thump. On seeing me, Chairman Mao shook my hand, invited me to sit down, and with a kind smile lighting up his face, warmly said: It is a very good thing that you have come. Your 4th Regiment must again be the advance unit. Keep in mind that ahead of you lie swamps and marshes, fog and tall grass and no roads or landmarks. You must beat a path to the north through those boundless grasslands.

After a pause, the chairman continued: The line of advance to the north, to the anti-Japanese front, is the correct line adopted by the Central Committee after studying the situation. To turn south would be tantamount to desertion and the destruction of the revolution. Energetically gesturing with his right hand, he emphasized: The only thing left is to fight on. The enemy believes that we will head east into Szechwan rather than risk an advance to the north through the swamps to Shensi and Kansu, but the enemy will never guess our plans. We will take precisely the path the enemy thinks we are afraid to take.

The chairman informed me in detail about the difficulties we might meet during the crossing and gave me concrete instructions, particularly emphasizing the following: The fundamental condition for solving difficulties consists of presenting all the possible difficulties to your comrades and explaining why the Central Committee has decided to cross the swamps to the north to the anti-Japanese front. If all the comrades clearly understand, then I believe that no difficulties will stop the commanders and fighters of the Red Army. The chairman went on to question me about the morale of the troops and their material preparedness. I reported that high spirits prevailed among them and that all comrades resolutely supported the decision of the Central Committee to cross the swamp to the north to the anti-Japanese front. We were ready to march at the first command of the Central Committee and the chairman.

Besides, we had saved the leftover food, which when mixed with edible grasses would probably last us for the entire crossing. Clothing was a different matter. We had two sets of summer clothes per person but they were too light for the cold grasslands. Try to obtain as many supplies and clothes as possible to alleviate the arduousness of the march. Chairman Mao Tse-tung said persuasively and emphatically. After that he asked about our guide. I told him that we had already found a 60-year-old interpreter who would be carried on a litter by eight of our comrades. Tell those comrades to carry him carefully; We must teach our comrades to respect the national minorities and to unite with them, the chairman said. After thinking for a moment, he added: One guide will be insufficient for an entire army. You must make road signs with the words "advance from here" and erect them at all forks of the road. Put them up firmly so that the following units can use your signs to advance successfully.

Another question, a very important one, the chairman said with a profoundly serious tone. The 294th Regiment of the Fourth Front is being combined with your regiment. You must unite with it insofar as unity is the guarantee of victory of our party's cause. Your unity after the reorganization will be a symbol of close unity between the first and fourth fronts.

In conclusion, Chairman Mao asked me: What other difficulties are there? I replied that we would invariably follow the directions of Chairman Mao while overcoming the difficulties through common efforts. The chairman said: Good; and directed me to Hsu Shiang-chien, commander in chief, for concrete instructions. Saluting the chairman, I immediately left to see Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien.

After leaving Hsu Hsiang-chien I went to see the Deputy Chairman Chou En-lai who was ill. Because of the physicians' prohibition, I was only able to see Comrade Teng Ying-chao, who told me in detail about Deputy Chairman Chou En-lai's illness and asked me to tell my comrades not to worry. At that time there was practically no medicine and food supplies were running out, yet the crossing of the swamps was to begin in a few days time. It is hard to describe how we worried about the health of Deputy Chairman Chou and how we wished him a speedy recovery.

It was already dusk when I returned to Chairman Mao from Comrade Teng Ying-chao. I wanted to know whether there would be any further instructions. Comrade (Feng Fa) asked me if I had eaten. It was only then that I remembered that I had not eaten even a morsel of food all day, even though there were many miles to travel to the new location of the regiment. I replied that no, I had not eaten yet. Comrade (Teng Fa) immediately went somewhere, then entered the chairman's room and soon came out with an ordinary plate on which lay six egg-sized barley buns. Holding the plate out to me he said: The chairman says you are hungry and you still have a long journey ahead of you. He has sent you his dinner so that you can eat and draw strength for your work. I did not know what to do. I knew that food supplies were presently low and that the entire army had tightened its belt so as to set aside everything possible for the march through the grasslands. Apparently Comrade (Teng Fa) could not find any food and told the chairman about this, and he in turn gave his dinner to me.

For a long time I looked at the six small black buns and contemplated: They are probably insufficient for the chairman and if I eat them then he will remain hungry.

I now felt sorry for having said anything and decided not to eat, but then I thought that the chairman would be displeased. What could I do? I had to eat two of the buns. Comrade (Teng Fa) tried to get me to eat all of them but I resolutely refused to do this. Just then Chairman Mao came out of the room and smiled? Why aren't you eating? You cannot do much work on an empty stomach. I replied: I am full. After looking at me with kind and understanding eyes, the chairman firmly shook my hand: Well, good. I won't hold you up. I wish you success. Saluting the chairman I began my return journey.

All the way back the warm and clear directions of Chairman Mao rang in my ears and I could picture the difficult crossing of the swamps. Yes, we were challenging the mysterious forces of nature and we must cross swamps where even animals do not appear; we must struggle with rain, storms, snow, and hunger and fight off the enemy cavalry's attacks. Ahead lay unforeseen difficulties and decisions.

At this moment I remembered Chairman Mao's direction: You must beat a path through these endless grasslands to the north. I felt with all its force the grandeur and honor of the task which lay on our shoulders. Everything became clear to me and I was infused with courage and strength. With firm determination I thought: Nothing, no difficulties or deprivations can break our Red Army. Let our class enemies once again test the will power of the proletarian army.

Following Chairman Mao's instructions, we carried out a thorough political mobilization and carried the Central Committee's decision on the march north to the hearts of all comrades, the reorganization also proceeded very successfully. The 294th Regiment of the Fourth Front was renamed the 2D Battalion of our regiment. They released some of the meager reserves of provisions and clothing and divided them equally among the battalions. All the comrades declared resolutely that they would overcome difficulties with lofty class solidarity and iron-like unity.

At dawn on 21 August our Red 4th Regiment began its march. The Central Committee and Chairman Mao looked on us with great hopes.

New and unfamiliar scenes opened before our wondering gaze. Around us as far as we could see lay an endless swampy plain crossed by rivers, streams, and small swampy lakes all hidden in the grasses. A thick white fog lay over the earth and there were no roads or even trails. Under our feet was a resilient abyss of roots and rotten grass and if one stepped down too hard one's foot would sink through the mire. We advanced with difficulty in single file, with our guide in a litter pointing the way over firmer areas of the grassy carpet.

On the very first day we were overtaken by a storm which brought heavy rain. A flooding river blocked our path. In the fading light we stopped for the night on a low hill rising slightly over the swamps. The further we went into the swamps the more difficult our progress became. The weather changed many times in the course of a day. First it would be windy and raining, then it would be snowing or hailing. The cold at night bothered us the most and we huddled close together to keep warm.

Rain, mud, cold, and most of all hunger completely exhausted everybody. Many comrades grew weak and remained on their feet with difficulty, but all of us firmly remembered Chairman Mao's directions and the more difficult things became the closer we united. The physically strong supported the weak and gave them their rations to help them make it through to the end. Several horses belonging to regimental commanders and all other livestock were given to sick comrades. However, many still failed to survive the difficult journey.

When we left our night camp after having made it through to dawn, some remained forever in that inhospitable earth.

Of all those comrades who perished, I particularly remember one--our small agitator (Cheng Ting-yui), member of the bureau of the party cell of the regimental staff for youth affairs. He was from Kiangsi Province and was only 17 years old. Everybody lovingly called him "imp." His strength left him on the fourth day of the journey. He told his comrades: Politically I am a flintstone but my legs have betrayed me and I cannot go on. If only you knew how sorry I am to part with you. I ordered our livestock herder to give him a horse and issue him some provisions in order to bring him through alive. Later he became so weak he could not even sit on the horse, so we propped him up with knapsacks and lashed him to the horse. Our comrades took turns supporting him. On the fifth day word came down to me that Comrade (Cheng Ting-yui) had requested that the commissar wait for him as he wished to tell him something. My heart was full of foreboding as I stopped. From a distance I saw our livestock herder approaching with heavy steps leading a horse. When they came closer I saw the face of (Cheng Ting-yui), white as a sheet and with his eyes tightly shut.

On hearing my voice he opened his eyes with difficulty and with a voice faltering from emotion said: Comrade commissar, I feel bad. Thank you for your concern. I know that the march of the party's line to the north will undoubtedly be triumphant, and that the revolution will undoubtedly be triumphant. Comrade commissar, I will not see the day of our victory. Tears ran from his eyes. The orderly and the livestock herder standing nearby wept openly. Regaining his breath, Comrade (Cheng Ting-yui) weakly but firmly said: Comrade commissar, I sincerely wish victory for the party's line. May the party's line be victorious and may the revolution triumph soon. If you have the opportunity, I would like to request that after the victory you pass word to my family that I died for the fulfillment of the party's line and for victory of the revolution.

Suppressing my own grief I tried to reassure him: Comrade (Cheng Ting-yui), you will definitely cross the swamps; your comrades will help you. I ordered the orderly to hand the water flask to the herder and ordered the latter to closely watch the sick man and to bring him through at all cost. However, in a few hours time one of the party's best sons gave his young life in the name of the revolution.

How many dear comrades-in-arms were taken from us by the merciless swamps. Many comrades expended all of their fervor and efforts here, and in the last moments of their lives they remembered the revolution and attempted to take yet another step on the path to the north, to the anti-Japanese front. They have left us, but their heroic feats will live forever in the memories of men.

We justified the hopes of the party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao. After 6 days of incredibly tense and difficult struggle we beat a path through the immense grasslands. On 26 August we arrived at (Panyu) at the edge of the grasslands. We stood there for 2 days maintaining security and on the third day we reviewed a new order--to move toward the natural barrier of Latzukou.

STATE COUNCIL CONGRATULATES KAILUAN COLLIERY ON OUTPUT

OW051353Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0335 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text of State Council 3 January congratulatory message to the Kailuan coal mine CCP Committee]

[Text] Peking, 5 January 1978--To the party committee of Kailuan coal mine and all its workers, staff and their dependents.

With the kind concern of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and of the Ministry of Coal Industry and with the vigorous support and assistance of armymen and people throughout the country, you have won important victories in carrying out antquake and relief work and in restoring production after 17 months of hard and vigorous work. Your 1977 coal output reached the design capacity of your mine, and your production last December reached the prequake level. This is another miracle performed by Kailuan workers. We hereby extend our warm congratulations and cordial regards to you.

A strong earthquake occurred in 1976. As a result, almost all the buildings at Kailuan coal mine collapsed. All shafts were flooded and many workers, staff and dependents were killed or injured. At that most difficult time, however, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four," taking pleasure in your calamity, blustered that "the destruction of Tangshan does not matter." They denounced the antquake and relief work as "suppressing the revolution with antquake work" and as "a practice of the theory of productive forces."

Guided by Chairman Hua's instructions, you united with the armymen and people who came from various parts of the country to support your antquake and relief work. Carrying forward the dauntless revolutionary spirit of "we will not fear even if skies fall and the earth crumbles; we will not bend our backs even if the Taishan Mountain weighs on us," you stood your ground in the face of adverse currents, overcame interference and carried out a great, heroic struggle to do antquake and relief work, restore production and rebuild your homes.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," you held even higher Chairman Mao's great banner, followed closely and step by step the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country well, and conscientiously implemented the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on restoring production at Kailuan coal mine. With the heroism of man conquering nature, with tremendous fortitude and facing the danger of aftershocks, you worked hard in the revolutionary spirit. Thus, you surmounted difficulties to win one victory after another and added a new, brilliant chapter to our country's history of the development of coal industry.

The red banner of Kailuan, a national pace setter in learning from Taching in industry, is now even brighter. You have lived up to the earnest expectations of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the people throughout the country. You are worthy of being called a contingent "PARTICULARLY CAPABLE OF FIGHTING" as the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao commended you. We believe that, with the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and with such a good model as Kailuan coal mine in learning from Taching in industry, our coal industry can develop rapidly.

Nineteen seventy-eight will be an important year for the achievement of marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well. In the new year, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, are conscientiously implementing the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, fighting in unity, taking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, deepening the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, vigorously criticizing capitalism and revisionism, going all out to build socialism, and striving to fulfill the fighting tasks laid down by the 11th National CCP Congress and to build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state before the end of the century. The rapid development of our socialist national economy requires the coal industry to fulfill even more arduous yet even more glorious tasks. We hope that you will make sustained and redoubled efforts, advance from victory to victory, strive to achieve the targets set forth by Chairman Hua and build your mine into a high-standard, Taching-type enterprise in order to make new contributions to accelerating the development of the coal industry and realizing the four modernizations in our country.

COMMUNE-RUN SMALL FACTORIES REPORTED EXPANDING

0W031224Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Most of China's 50,000 rural people's communes and hundreds of thousands of production brigades have set up small factories and other enterprises. Totaling more than one million in number, the small enterprises dot China's countryside. The commune-and brigade-run small enterprises have quickened their pace of expansion in the past two years. In Kiangsu, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and 11 other provinces and municipalities, total output value of the 800,000 small enterprises shot up 22 percent in 1976 and another 49.6 percent in the first six months of this year.

The mushrooming of these enterprises has changed the composition of China's rural economy which for centuries was composed solely of agriculture and simple side-line occupations. The enterprises manufacture, assemble and repair farm machinery, accumulate funds for farm mechanization, help expand the collective economy of the people's communes and also cater to the needs of the people's livelihood and furnish some materials and semi-products [as received] for big, state-owned industrial enterprises.

In all, 17 million commune members work in commune- and brigade-run enterprises in China. Many commune members operate machines at township workshops a few kilometres or less from their homes. They work in the small factories most of the year and go to the fields in the busy farming season. So they are at the same time workers and peasants. In many peasant families, some family members are mainly engaged in agriculture while others are in industry. Workers of commune- and brigade-run enterprises are paid like other commune members according to work points, figured on the basis of their labour. Their pay is roughly the same as, or slightly higher than commune members engaged in agriculture with the same labour power. From a long-range point of view, the small rural factories help reduce, step by step, the gap between workers and peasants and between town and countryside.

The example of Hunan Province in central China shows that commune- and brigade-run small enterprises have become a force not to be taken lightly. Total output value of the province's small rural enterprises has gone up at the average annual rate of 30 percent since 1977.

The 3,000 people's communes and over 40,000 brigades there have so far set up 53,000 small factories. Last year alone, these small factories built and repaired 800,000 farm machines and 63 million medium and small sized farm implements. In addition, they turned out 300,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and supplied large quantities of coal, minerals, lime, bricks and tiles for urban and rural areas.

Moreover, Hunan Province's communes and brigades run 70,000 agricultural enterprises such as tree farms, tea and fruit gardens and livestock farms. A total of 270 million yuan came from the accumulation of the province's small rural industrial and agricultural enterprises over the past few years for buying machines, undertaking farm improvement projects and helping poorer brigades and teams.

In Kiangsu Province's Wuhsi County, situated in the densely-populated, fertile Yangtze River delta, the commune- and brigade-run factories are turning out an increasingly great variety of products and raising their manufacturing and processing level. There are now 1,700 small commune- and brigade-run factories in Wuhsi, run by 60 communes and 500 production brigades. County-run industry is now able to make steel, rolled steel, diesel engines, electrical machinery and hand tractors. Commune- and brigade-run industry produces electrical motors, transformers, dredgers, chemical fertilizer and a wide range of farm implements.

Ploughing, irrigation and drainage, threshing, insecticide spraying and processing of grain and fodder in Wuhsi County is by and large mechanized. Most of the 70,000 farm machines and implements in use there were made by the small factories run by the county or the communes and brigades.

Commune- and brigade-run small factories there also produce a great variety of goods for the people's livelihood, including hosiery, knitwear, plastics, radio sets, record players, musical instruments and electronic instruments and meters. The small rural factories also process products and turn out machine parts for big state-owned factories.

A leading cadre in charge of Wuhsi County's small rural enterprises said that some of their first workers were experienced workers from big, state-owned plants. Later came group after group of young peasants with primary or middle school education. Trained by the experienced workers, the young people have mastered technical know-how and now they themselves are training apprentices.

In all, commune- and brigade-run industry in Wuhsi employs 75,000 people, constituting 15 percent of the county's rural labour force. Since the workers take part in farm work three to four months a year in the busy farming season, their total annual work hours amount to only 10 percent of work hours for the whole Wuhsi rural area. Yet annual output value of these enterprises last year accounted for 52 percent of the total registered by the communes and brigades from industry, agriculture and side-occupations. This, despite the fact that the county's agriculture has greatly expanded in the past two decades. Last year, total output value of the county's agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other side-lines was four times that of 1949, the year of liberation.

The people's communes have abundant manpower and material resources. By relying on their collective strength and with the help of the state, they can make use of the natural resources in the localities. The small enterprises of communes and brigades require small investment, can be put into operation within a short period and bring quick and marked results.

This testifies to their great vitality. Many communes and brigades have opened small coal pits or built nitrogenous fertilizer plants in areas with scattered coal deposits and set up small metal and other mines in areas with scattered mineral deposits. In Hunan, Hupeh, Yunnan and Kweichow provinces, output of commune- and brigade-run small coal pits makes up over thirty percent of the total in these areas. The small rural enterprises also produce considerable amount of bricks and tiles, and lime and sand for both local and urban use.

When the people's communes came into existence in 1958, each commune was formed on the basis of several agricultural producers' cooperatives with different production and distribution levels. The administrative set-up of the commune is divided into three levels: the commune, the production brigade and the production team. Generally, the team (in some areas, the brigade or commune) is the basic production and distribution unit, i.e., the basic accounting unit. At the early stages, the communes and the brigades had very little funds, machines and equipment. Their collective assets have rapidly increased following the expansion of the small enterprises owned directly by them.

In China as a whole, total annual output value of commune- and brigade-run enterprises last year made up 23.1 percent of the total income of the communes, brigades and teams. In some counties and communes, the proportion reached more than 50 percent. For instance in Wuhsi County, it was 65 percent last year. This has created favourable conditions for the transition from the production team as the basic accounting unit to the production brigade and the further transition to the commune as the basic accounting unit. Another transition, in the still more distant future, is from the system of collective ownership to the system of ownership by the whole people. The mushrooming of county, commune- and brigade-run industries also helps improve the distribution of industry. Industrial enterprises are being built in both town and countryside in all parts of the country and over-concentration of industry in the big cities is being avoided.

Early in 1959, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Although the things directly owned by the commune, such as commune-run enterprises and other undertakings and public accumulation and welfare funds at the disposal of the commune, are still limited at present, herein lies our great and bright hope."

CHANG TING-FA ADDRESSES PLA AIR FORCE MEETING

OW060822Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 6 January--Party committees at all levels in the PLA Air Force have whipped up a high tide in the movement to learn from the leading body of a certain air force aviation division.

Chang Ting-fa, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the air force party committee and air force commander, spoke at a meeting on air force units learning from the leading body of a certain aviation division. He emphatically pointed out: The party committee of a certain aviation division was commended by Chairman Hua. This is very significant. It is a great event in the annals of air force building as well as an important measure in implementing the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua of grasping the key link and running the country and the army well, and in accelerating our army's revolutionization and modernization.

Having smashed the "gang of four," the spiritual shackles are crushed, obstacles on our road of advance are cleared and an enthusiastic atmosphere prevails throughout the army in which the people are working hard to make rapid progress. To build a good contingent, the first and foremost thing is to build a good leading body. If party committees at all levels follow the leading body of that aviation division in displaying the spirit of hard struggle and continued revolution, maintaining a powerful drive, and charging forward with dauntlessness and vitality, the building of air force units will surely progress by leaps and bounds along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For more than a month, the deeds of the leading body of the aviation division have been discussed throughout the air force and its experiences in persevering in hard struggle and continuing the revolution have been propagated. The air force party committee has called enlarged meetings of its Standing Committee and party committee and a cadres meeting to strengthen the building of leading bodies at all levels, following the example of the leading body of the aviation division.

The Shenyang Air Force party committee called a meeting attended by secretaries of party committees of units at and above the independent regiment level. The topic was "what should we do to follow the advanced model set up by Chairman Hua for the whole army?" The participants visited the aviation division to learn from it. They compared themselves with the division party committee, realized where they had lagged behind and made plans for "learning, catching up with and surpassing" the aviation division party committee.

Early last year, the party committee of a certain aviation division of the Peking Air Force competed with this aviation division party committee. Now the former has studied Chairman Hua's directive and the documents of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, examined the situation of learning from the latter in the previous stage of emulation and has adopted new measures for people of all trades and members of the party committee to learn from the aviation division. It is determined to strive hard to catch up with and really master the experience of the aviation division party committee.

The party committee of a certain flight division under the Tsinan Air Force, which had damaged or destroyed 68 enemy planes, has learned the deeds of the aviation division party committee and encouraged its members with the slogan "Our big brother is advancing on the double; we must catch up with him."

With the exception of the one on duty, seven of the eight members of the party committee's Standing Committee frequently visit the lower units, and fly with the airmen day or night. Li Lan-mao, deputy commander of the division, who enthusiastically shot down enemy planes during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, has always stayed with the flight units unless he had to attend meetings. He personally leads the airmen when they fly and organizes their training. Under the leadership of these cadres, the division has fulfilled its 1977 annual flight training plan 1 month ahead of schedule and has substantially raised its fighting strength.

PRC RADIOS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE PLA UNITS

OW292029Y [Editorial Report OW] The following reports of activities of Chinese People's Liberation Army units have been monitored from PRC media:

Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0530 GMT on 26 December carried an article by the party organization of the 111st Regiment under the Logistics Department of Nanking PLA units.

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0800 GMT on 23 December carried a newsletter introducing an army surgeon to the No 181 hospital under Canton PLA units.

PEKING SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS LOOK TO NEW YEAR

OW02131GY Peking NCNA in English 1203 GNT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Preparations for the coming national science conference are in full swing. Workers are busy making medals and certificates of citations to be awarded to outstanding collectives and individuals at the conference. This was disclosed by the office set up to prepare for the conference, which will be held in the spring of 1978. Several thousand scientists, technicians, workers, peasants and other people have been recommended for that honour. About 10,000 research projects have been or will soon be completed to greet the conference.

"In 1978, we'll go all out to carry out a research programme covering a wide range of subjects--from basic theories to the manufacture of semi-conductor devices and elements," said Professor Huang Kun, director of the Institute of Semi-Conductors under the Academy of Sciences of China. He was going to deliver a lecture at the institute's first seminar of basic theories. Such seminars will be held twice a month, beginning January.

Large numbers of talented young people have been discovered through the current enrollment of postgraduates by the Chinese University of Science and Technology under the Academy of Sciences. The noted mathematicians Chen Ching-jun, Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou will teach postgraduates for the first time.

Universities and colleges in Peking are busy making preparations to receive the new students chosen through the reformed enrolling system, who will arrive after the spring festival. Peking University has decided to strengthen the teaching of basic theories of natural sciences. The teachers are revising or re-writing teaching materials.

The cultural life of Peking people will be richer in 1978--this is the impression HSINHUA reporters got while interviewing people of literary and art circles.

"We are going to give more performances in the new year than in any previous year," said a leading member of the China modern drama troupe. "This means an average of 30 to 50 performances a month. The repertoire will include some of the best works of foreign playwrights." The troupe is now rehearsing the new play "Newspaper Boys" which tells how staff members of the communist HSINHUA DAILY in Chungking who, under the leadership of the late Chou En-lai, frustrated a plot of the Kuomintang to undermine the revolution at a critical moment during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

The Peking film studio is shooting a new colour feature film depicting the life and struggle of the people along the Yellow River. The leading role is played by the noted actress Chang Jui-fang. She and the director, Hsieh Tieh-li, were once persecuted by the "gang of four" because they refused to follow the gang.

PEKING PAPERS FEATURE MAO'S 1965 LETTER TO CHEN I

OW31004GY Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking papers today frontpage the text of a letter discussing poetry written by Chairman Mao to Comrade Chen I on July 21, 1965 and a photographic reproduction of the original in Chairman Mao's handwriting.

A quotation from Chairman Mao--"Let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new; make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China"--appears in the upper righthand corner of the front page in the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The paper reports on its second page a forum at which poets, writers and artists in Peking discussed the significance of Chairman Mao's letter. It says that the publication of this letter is a major event in Chinese literature and art and the country's cultural life in general. In the letter, Chairman Mao summed up the rich experience of Chinese poets in the past ages, explained the laws of art to be followed in poetry and other forms of literature and art, and charted the course of development for modern Chinese poetry. All this is of great and far-reaching significance for the development of China's socialist literature and art. Chairman Mao's letter also provides a sharp weapon for Chinese writers and artists in the struggle to criticize the idealist and metaphysical views of the gang of four and the cultural autocracy they exercised.

Three articles discussing gains in studying this letter by Chairman Mao appear on the fourth page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. They were written by Lin Mo-han; Tsang Co-chia, noted poet and adviser to the journal POETRY; and Meng Wei-tsai, a novelist.

GANG CONDEMNED FOR USE OF HISTORICAL ALLUSIONS

HK050615Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 Dec 77 p 3 HK

[Article by Hu Shih-kang [2083 0013 4854]: "On the 'Gang of Four's' Making Allusions to History"]

[Summary] "Making allusions to history was an important tool used by the 'gang of four' and their followers to create counterrevolutionary public opinion and usurp party and state power. With the continuous deepening of the struggle against the 'gang of four,' their flagrant misuse of historical allusion has been brought more and more to light to illustrate that this is indeed a breath-taking class struggle. The 'gang of four' bore human features in the light but were demons in the dark. They falsely talked about history while actually shooting poisonous arrows and playing underhanded dirty tricks. What they did was beyond the understanding of innocent people. Now, with the downfall of the 'gang of four,' making allusions to history has gone totally bankrupt. It is highly essential for us to use these materials by negative example to seriously study the counterrevolutionary activities of the 'gang of four.' This will help us build our ability to discern counterrevolutionary doubledealers and to persist in carrying out the struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' through to the end."

The "gang of four" made use of historical events, ancient and modern, domestic and foreign, to attack the party by innuendo. They tried to put a cloak of "historical struggle" on the "present-day struggle" in order to usurp party and state power. They knew that they must topple our party's experienced revolutionary veteran cadres so as to overthrow our party and the Chinese people's revolutionary cause. In April 1967, Chang Chun-chiao babbled that "the main target of the Great Cultural Revolution is to criticize the veteran cadres and solve problems concerning the veteran cadres." Then, the "gang of four" put forward the counterrevolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders." Their making allusions to history aimed at serving this counterrevolutionary political program. "From the very beginning, they directed their spearhead of attack at esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. [paragraph continues]

"Chiang Ching advocated dragging out the so-called 'present-day big Confucian' and then made use of the criticism of 'Water Margin' to frame up charges against Premier Chou and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping as Sung Chiang. When Comrade Hua Kuo-feng acted as premier after the death of Premier Chou, historical allusions were used to direct the spearhead at Comrade Hua. The 'gang of four' made allusions to history in a well organized, systematic and planned way. They ordered Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting to publish large numbers of sinister articles to criticize 'prime ministers' and eulogize 'empresses' for the purpose of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and establishing their fascist 'new heavenly dynasty.'"

The main tactics adopted by the "gang of four" were as follows:

1. They said that "an article should have both a 'direct and an indirect target.'" They used the "direct target" as a "bullet" to shoot at the "indirect target." In the winter of 1972, Yao Wen-yuan and Lo Ssu-ting published an article to criticize "Prime Minister" Lu Pu-wei while indirectly attacking Premier Chou as a Confucian restorationist. In July 1973, they wrote another article "On Revering Confucius and Opposing the Legalist School" to criticize the "Duke of Chou." As soon as the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, Yao Wen-yuan went to Shanghai to collaborate with Lo Ssu-ting in orienting the use of historical allusions. He concentrated forces on criticizing "ministers" and "generals!" Acting on a plot of the "gang of four," Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting published a number of articles to criticize Confucius, prime ministers and veteran generals while indirectly opposing Premier Chou and Vice Chairman Yeh. In early 1976, Chang Chun-chiao issued the sinister instructions on "criticizing Trotsky and Bukharin." His "direct target" was to criticize Trotsky and Bukharin; his "indirect target" was to attack Premier Chou and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping.
2. They held that "a small opening will develop in depth and width." In their articles, they just quoted one or two passages from historical data in order to make a "small opening" and then developed their criticism in "depth and width" and launched attacks by innuendo. Denouncing the assignment of personnel during the Ching dynasty by their "qualifications and seniority," they maliciously attacked the party's policy toward cadres and heaped abuse on revolutionary cadres.
3. They said that "in writing an article, attention should be paid to not portray a thing fully" lest they expose their counterrevolutionary features. In an article on the struggle between restoration and antirestoration in the course of founding the Chin Dynasty, Lo Ssu-ting stated that the Chin Dynasty was established after three struggles between restoration and antirestoration, indirectly saying that the Great Cultural Revolution was facing the third antirestorationist struggle subsequent to the two struggles against Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao.
4. They explained a proper thing in a negative way and an improper thing in a positive way. For example, Lo Ssu-ting likened Chairman Mao's criticism of the "gang of four's" cultural despotism to the cultural "encirclement and suppression" of the Kuomintang reactionaries during the 1930's. Making use of Lu Hsun's great feats in opposing cultural "encirclement and suppression," he wrote numerous antiparty articles. Through a positive portrayal of a famous general of the Tang Dynasty, he made malicious attacks on the party and the army. Incited by him, a number of intellectuals and so-called "veteran cadres" changed their stand and sold their souls to the "gang of four."
5. They put up "true and false fronts." In 1976, when Premier Chou passed away, Chairman Mao appointed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to succeed to the premiership. [paragraph continues]

The Shanghai magazine STUDY AND CRITICISM cited the case of Prime Minister Ssuma Kuang of the Sung Dynasty to attack Comrade Hua by innuendo. It maliciously remarked that "the vice premier" carried himself as premier and "vigorously abolished the new laws and restored the old line." In another article on Thiers, it said that Thiers "became head of government on the instructions of Bismark," thereby maliciously attacking Premier Chou and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping.

A follower of the "gang of four," Lo Ssu-ting overtly stated that they studied history "in order to practice pragmatism and compile historical data for practical use." Proceeding from their "pragmatic" purpose of usurping party and state power, they interpreted history as they wished, as if Chinese history for several thousand years just existed for their needs. In their articles, Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting wanted to put Chiang Ching in ascendancy and topple Premier Chou. They used history to serve the "gang of four."

Making allusions to history, the "gang of four" took idealist pragmatism as their reactionary theoretical basis. They did not recognize that truth exists objectively. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" needed pragmatism because they wanted to deceive other people as well as themselves. Their destruction once again shows the bankruptcy of pragmatism. Making allusions to history has become evidence of the crimes of the "gang of four" in practicing revisionism and splittism and going in for intrigue and conspiracy.

PEKING RESUMES SALE OF TICKETS TO MOVIES, PLAYS

HK051655Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 25 Dec 77 p 3 HK

[Short commentary: "All the People Should Be Able To See Movies and Plays"]

[Text] With the close concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture of the State Council and the Peking municipal party committee have, in order to let all people have the opportunity to see movies and plays, directed all movie houses and theaters in Peking from 19 December to change from the unreasonable method of "organized distribution" of movie and theater tickets to open booking. This step is warmly supported by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. This is another hallmark of initial success in implementing the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country on the literary and art front. A few years ago, for the sake of realizing their conspiracy to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" waved the club of the theory of "dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art," totally negated the achievements made by literature and art in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, persecuted the literary and art workers, strangled revolutionary literary and art works, consigned large numbers of fine movies and plays to limbo and created the lopsided phenomenon in which only a few revolutionary modern plays could appear in the screen and on the stage. Great leader Chairman Mao sharply criticized: "Model operas alone are not enough. What is worse, one comes under fire for the slightest fault. No longer are a hundred flowers blossoming," "People are afraid to write articles or produce plays. There is nothing in the way of novels and poetry." The bourgeois cultural autocracy practiced by the "gang of four" seriously interfered with the implementation and execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. Because of this, for a long time movie houses had no movies to run and theaters had no plays to stage, and if by chance one was played, it would be very crowded. The masses did not have the opportunity to see a movie or attend a play.

For the sake of creating a false atmosphere of "prosperity" the "gang of four" published information on movies and plays and carried a whole page of newspaper advertisements on New Year and other festival days. However, this was merely for hoodwinking the masses for no one could buy a single ticket at the box office of the movie houses and theaters. For a long time, the so-called method of "organized distribution" was enforced, and this actually caused the movie and theater tickets to be controlled by a handful of persons. Under the influence of the "gang of four" the fine tradition and work style of the party were sabotaged, and some people went so far as to use movie and theater tickets as a means of serving their own ends and for exchanging favors, establishing contacts and getting "backdoor" benefits, thereby making it more difficult for the masses to obtain the already limited movie and theater tickets. With the toppling of the "gang of four," a new delightful situation has appeared in literary and art circles. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is extremely concerned about the cultural life of the people and has again indicated the necessity of letting the workers, peasants and soldiers see movies and plays. At present, the theory of "dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art" concocted by the "gang of four" has already been overthrown and large numbers of outstanding movies and plays have been liberated. The spirit of the literary and art workers is galvanized and their morale is high, and they are constantly turning out new works. Let's set our eyes on the stage and the screen, for the prosperous condition of the blossoming of a hundred flowers will appear. The movie houses and theaters no longer have to worry about the lack of films or plays. On the contrary, in order that all theatrical troupes will have an opportunity to perform, it is necessary to place all movie houses and theaters under unified control, make rational arrangements toward increasing their rate of utilization, increase the number of performances and satisfy the demands of the masses.

Under such conditions, the Ministry of Culture of the State Council and the Peking municipal party committee have decided to improve the method of movie and theater ticket selling, abolish "organized distribution" and cut down as much as possible on renting houses and giving reception performances. They will proceed with plans for movie houses and theaters in Peking to sell tickets and will experiment with the method of selling tickets publicly. For the convenience of the masses, they are also prepared under different conditions to run some special performances for children and for mothers and children. The masses are happy with the way things are done. To put down rebellion and restore order is arduous work. To restore the open sale of movie and theater tickets will naturally cause some problems. Because everybody is eager to see new and better movies and plays first, the condition of a rush for tickets is unavoidable. It is hoped that the comrades working in movie houses and theaters will further heighten their ideological consciousness of serving the people wholeheartedly, show neither fear of the workload nor allow individuals to undermine the order of ticket selling and persist in carrying out their work properly. At the same time, they must overcome the old mentality of "being in a vantage point." They must resolutely struggle against the improper style of using tickets for exchanging favors or establishing contacts and seriously deal with individual bad elements who make trouble or create disturbances. All revolutionary comrades must conscientiously observe the rules of the movie houses and theaters, keep proper order in buying tickets and voluntarily assist the movie houses and theaters to carry out the work of selling tickets properly.

ADDITION TO FANG I SPEECH AT CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE SESSION

The following addition to the item entitled "Leaders at 4th CPPCC National Committee Session in Peking," and subtitled "Fang I Speech," published in the 30 December 1977 People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 3, is taken from the excerpts of the speech published in the 30 December PEOPLE'S DAILY:

Page E 9, last paragraph, line fourteen reads: ...can be smoothly implemented. The work of exposing, criticizing and investigating the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" should be carried out in accordance with the specifications laid down by the central authorities, and stress should be laid on the situation since the 10th party congress, especially since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Of course, the "gang of four" carried out criticism for a long time and it is impossible to define clearly when they started doing so. But the stress should be clearly made. In the struggle...

BRIEFS

NORTH CHINA POWER GRID--Peking, Jan 3--New power generating units were installed and around 500 kilometers of high-tension transmission lines built in 1977 as part of the efforts to renovate the Peking-Tientsin-Tangshan power grid which was seriously damaged by the earthquake of July 28, 1976. The new power generating units have a combined capacity of 765,000 kilowatts. Part of these, with a total generating capacity of 465,000 kilowatts, and all the new transmission lines have been put into operation. When completed, the Touho thermal power plant near Tangshan will be one of China's biggest. It was flattened by the quake when the second generating unit was about to be incorporated into the grid. In 1977, the workers rebuilt the plant and installed four generating units, of which two have gone into operation. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 3 Jan 78 GW]

YELLOW RIVER POWER STATION--Taiyuan, 29 Dec--The Tienchiao Hydroelectric Power Station in the middle reaches of the Yellow River has started transmitting power to the vast rural areas in northern Shensi and northwestern Shansi. The construction of the Tienchiao hydroelectric power station was started in 1970 with the participation of more than 10,000 people from Shansi and Shensi provinces. Electric power is now being transmitted to Fuku, Shermu, Michih and Taiyuan. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 29 Dec 77 GW]

PRECIOUS METALS RESEARCH INSTITUTE--Peking, Dec 30--The Precious Metals Research Institute of the Ministry of Metallurgy has succeeded in making precious metal alloys of over 100 grades and 1,000 specifications since its founding in 1963. Researchers have succeeded in making an alloy for conduction in a new-type aeronautic apparatus. Its abrasive resistance is six times higher than the imported platinum or palladium based alloy. In May this year, they succeeded in making a new alloy that contains only six percent silver for conduction in medium-load electrical equipment. In June this year, the institute succeeded in making a palladium alloy film with non-crystalline structure. It has high tensile strength and is resistant to erosion and nuclear radiation. It has uses in developing nuclear energy and other fields of modern science and industrial production. [Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 30 Dec 77 GW]

NATIONAL HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION--Peking, 21 Dec--The Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Commerce have decided to cosponsor a national handicraft art exhibition in Peking next spring. In order to make the exhibition a success, the three ministries held preparatory meetings for it in Anyang Municipality of Honan Province in August of 1977 and in Chenchiang Municipality of Kiangsu Province in October of 1977. Various provinces have held preliminary exhibitions of their own and are preparing for the national exhibition. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 21 Dec 77 OW]

PAINTINGS ON MAO ANNIVERSARY--Peking, Dec 25--In commemoration of the 84th anniversary of the birth of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the People's Fine Art Publishing House has printed a large album of paintings entitled "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao and Advance Triumphant." A hundred works portraying Chairman Mao's brilliant image and his revolutionary activities are included in the album. They comprise oils, traditional Chinese paintings, sketches and reproductions of sculpture. The album will be on sale in Peking starting tomorrow and in other parts of China later. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 25 Dec 77 OW]

COAL MINE EMULATION DRIVE--Peking, Jan 4--Sponsored by the Ministry of Coal Industry, a "100 red days" competition is now underway among 125 coal mines in China. The participating units are competing to fulfill their targets every day for 100 days from January 1 to April 10. The competing units include the Hanchiao coal mine in Kiangsu Province, the Tangchiachuang mine of Honan's Kaifuan coal gallery, the Chengtzu mine of Peking and mines in Liaoning, Honan, Shantung, Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces. This kind of competition originated with the Hanchiao coal mine under the Hsuchou mining administration. Hanchiao held three such competitions from February 8 to December 5 last year, during which daily production plans were overfulfilled every day. The mine completed its 1977 coal production plan 41 days ahead of time. The Ministry of Coal Industry highly recommended the experience of the Hanchiao coal mine and called on all competing mines to fully mobilize the masses and establish strong leadership to direct the competition. [Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT Jan 78 OW]

WATER, HIGHWAY TRANSPORT PLANS--Peking, Jan 4--China fulfilled the 1977 waterway transport and harbour cargo-handling volume plans 32 and 35 days ahead of time, respectively, showing 13.6 and 12.4 percent increases over 1976. There was a marked increase in the shipment of crude oil, coal, iron and steel and fertilizer as well as foreign trade and foreign aid goods. The annual plan for highway transport was met 20 days in advance. The passenger and freight volume increased 12.6 and 11.9 percent respectively over 1976. The construction of the Huangpu new harbour in south China's Kwangtung Province proceeded at a faster rate last year than any year since it began in 1973. Five 10,000-ton ship and seven tugboat berths were built as well as ancillary facilities. In the socialist emulation drive, the workers of Shanghai harbour, China's biggest, fulfilled their annual cargo-handling plan 46 days ahead of time by raising the level of mechanization. [Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW]

I. 6 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

TIEH YING HAILS NEWLY OPENED CHEKIANG OIL REFINERY

OW341245Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Summary] Guided by Chairman Hua's strategic plan of grasping the key link and running the country well, the workers of the Chekiang oil refinery have achieved their goal of beginning operations in 1977.

On 1 January 1978, hundreds of workers from the oil refinery arrived in Hangchow from Chenhai to report this good news to the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee. They gathered at the square in front of the provincial CCP committee building, beating drums and gongs.

"In an atmosphere filled with unity, militancy and jubilation, first secretary Tieh Ying, secretaries Chen Wei-ta and Chen Tso-lin, and Standing Committee members Chiang Pao-ti, Feng Ko, Wang Fang and Hsia Chi of the provincial CCP committee and the responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices of the province cordially received all the representatives of the workers of the Chekiang oil refinery who came to report the good news, and chatted freely with them."

"On behalf of the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Tieh Ying, first of all, congratulated the Chekiang oil refinery for beginning production prior to the end of 1977, and profusely praised the oil refinery for its excellent work. Comrade Tieh Ying praised the workers for producing their first drums of gasoline, diesel oil and kerosene on 31 December 1977.

"Comrade Tieh Ying said: All these achievements by the Chekiang oil refinery are the results of your painstaking efforts in conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision to win initial success in 1 year and marked success in 3 years. They are the results of the efforts of the workers of the Chekiang oil refinery and their dependents in working hard to bring about rapid development and learning from Taching. They are inseparable from the vigorous support given by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries and the departments concerned.

"In his speech, Comrade Tieh Ying dwelled upon the overall leap forward which has taken place in Chekiang and throughout the nation under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua since the downfall of the gang of four more than a year ago.

"He said in conclusion: It is hoped that you workers of the Chekiang oil refinery will enthusiastically build socialism, and make this oil refinery a success in 1978 but putting newly completed projects into operation. It is hoped you will accomplish the task of refining 1 million tons of high-quality oil this year. You must sum up the experience of last year, continue to work hard, warmly respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and win still greater victories in 1978.

"After this, Comrade Chen Wei-ta and Comrade Chen Tso-lin also delivered speeches."

(Chu Ta-Jan), secretary of the party committee of the Chekiang oil refinery, expressed his determination to hold even higher Chairman Mao's great banner, implement Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well, take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, and fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang. He pledged to implement the militant tasks put forward by the 11th CCP Congress, further develop the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, and score fresh achievements in the new year.

FUKIEN URGED TO STUDY STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON COMMERCE

HKO40500Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 22 December 1977 on studying the State Council's circular on holding a national conference on how urban and rural commerce units learn from Taching and Tachai.

"The circular pointed out: In accordance with the directive of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council issued a circular on holding the national conference on how urban and rural commerce units learn from Taching and Tachai. At the same time, the people's DAILY published an editorial entitled 'Use the Spirit of Taching and Tachai To Do a Good Job of Running the Urban and Rural Commerce Units.' This is an important plan for realizing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country as put forward by the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua."

The provincial revolutionary committee demands that revolutionary committees at all levels conscientiously organize the masses of cadres, staff and workers of finance and trade to study the State Council's circular, to conscientiously implement the various fighting tasks put forward by the State Council's circular and to carry forward to a new stage this province's mass movement on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade.

"The circular pointed out: Leading finance and trade comrades at all levels must transmit the State Council's circular to their respective cadres, staff and workers. They must also organize the masses of cadres, staff and workers to conscientiously study and discuss the circular so as to further enhance their understanding of the great significance of developing socialist commerce. They must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, arouse the revolutionary fervor of the masses of staff and workers and do an even better job of running financial and trade work and urban and rural commerce."

In deepening the third round of the battle to expose and criticize the gang of four, they must continue to firmly grasp investigation work. It is imperative to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four's fallacies and crimes in disrupting financial and trade work. In connection with reality, it is imperative to criticize their crimes in disrupting the first Fukien provincial conference on how financial and trade units learn from Taching and Tachai which was held in early 1976.

It is imperative to focus on doing a good job of consolidating leading bodies of financial and trade units and enterprises at all levels.

"We must have fully appointed leading bodies of financial and trade units and enterprises as quickly as possible. In particular, it is imperative to do a good job of allocating those who play first fiddle and those who play second fiddle. It is imperative to set up leading bodies which resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, have strong party spirit, work zealously, have a good work style, know day-to-day work well and are efficient and forceful."

It is imperative to do a good job of purchasing food grain, oil, pigs, poultry, eggs and vegetables so as to do a good job of arranging the people's livelihood and the market.

"The second provincial conference on how financial and trade units learn from Taching and Tachai will be held after spring plowing. This conference will select, through consultation, advanced units and representatives to attend the national conference on how urban and rural commerce, financial and banking units learn from Taching and Tachai. Financial and trade units at all levels must make timely preparations for the conference."

The masses of cadres, staff and workers of financial and trade units must immediately take action, respond to Chairman Hua's call, use the revolutionary spirit of Taching and Tachai to do a good job of running socialist finance and trade and greet the convocation of the national conference on how urban and rural commerce units learn from Taching and Tachai with distinguished achievements.

FUKIEN PARTY SECRETARY LIN I-HSIN GREETS OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW052142Y Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[New year radio talk by Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, to Overseas Chinese--recorded]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: On the occasion of the new year, I extend cordial greetings to you on behalf of the 24 million people of Fukien Province. In the past year, the people of Fukien have grasped the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. They penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four and their confidants in Fukien whose cries included undermining the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. Accounts have been solemnly settled with their crimes one by one. This great struggle has restored social order and greatly enhanced the socialist enthusiasm of the people of Fukien.

In the past year, Fukien's industrial and agricultural production developed quickly after it was restored. The movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture were launched in the vast urban and rural areas. The economy of the province advanced at a steady pace. Industrial and agricultural production and state revenue surpassed all previous levels. The province's total industrial output value went up 18.62 percent compared with that of 1976. Output of chemical fibers rose by 70.95 percent, that of chemical fertilizer 55.4 percent and that of coal 19.04 percent. On the agricultural front, although some areas were hit by severe drought during the first half of 1977 and then by severe flooding in the second half of the year, the province still had a good agricultural harvest. Its total grain output in 1977 rose by more than 8 percent over that of 1976. Total retail sales of commodities in urban and rural areas went up 10 percent compared with 1976.

Recently, more than 200,000 educated youths and middle school graduates enthusiastically took entrance examinations for schools of higher learning. They indicated that whether they attend universities or not, they would contribute to realizing the four modernizations in the motherland.

Overseas Chinese compatriots, over the past year since the smashing of the gang of four, we have scored great achievements in Fukien. Although we have met the requirement of grasping the key link and running the country well to bring about initial success in the first year put forward by Chairman Hua, our industrial and agricultural levels are still lower than those of other fraternal provinces and are still far below the mark set by the people. The poisonous influence of the gang of four and their confidants has been not completely eliminated. We still have a great deal of work to do. The Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress held recently, in accordance with Chairman Hua's requirements put forward at the 11th CCP Congress, summed up the work of the provincial revolutionary committee since its establishment and defined the tasks for the future. The Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the people of the entire province have the aspiration, resolve and strength to build Fukien, the original homeland of many Overseas Chinese, into a better province and to make great contributions to quickly realize the four modernizations in the socialist motherland.

I wish you health and a happy new year.

LI I-CHANG ADDRESSES KIANGSI NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

HK021650Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] More than 4,000 armymen and people in Kiangsi held a soiree on 30 December to celebrate New Year's Day. Representatives of PLA commanders and fighters, policemen, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, families of armymen, demobilized and retired armymen and retired veteran Red Armymen and cadres attended the soiree. Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Chang Li-hsiung, Hsin Chun-chieh, Hsiung Chen-wu, Chang Chih-yung, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, (Wang Chao-jung), Chao Chih-chien, Fang Chih-chun, Wan Li-lang, Shen Chung-wen, Hu Ting-chien, (Lu Ming-ching), Chen I, (Lai Chang-mao), Shen Kan, (Li Yen-ling) and (Tung Shu-tung), responsible comrades of the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district; (Wang Min-tse), (Tung Chac), (Sun Tse) and (Chen Lang), responsible comrades of the military and political cadres school of Foochow PLA units; and Wang Chao-ping and (Chen San), responsible comrades of the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Nanchang Garrison, were present. Comrade Wang Chao-ping, political commissar of the Nanchang Garrison, presided over the soiree. Comrade Li I-chang, member of the Standing Committee of the Kiangsi provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and secretary of the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee, spoke.

On behalf of the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the people throughout the province, Comrade Li I-chang warmly congratulated all commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in the province. He said: "In the year since the smashing of the gang of four, the armymen and people throughout the province have resolutely implemented Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and have penetratively conducted the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four. The bourgeois factional network set up by the gang of four and their close followers in Kiangsi is being disintegrated. Their counterrevolutionary crimes and reactionary features are being exposed and criticized continuously."

"PLA units stationed in the province have resolutely implemented the instructions of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the central Military Commission since the smashing of the gang of four. They have made important contributions to strengthening the national defense force, strengthening militia building, transforming the motherland's mountains and rivers, overcoming natural disasters, developing production and construction, protecting the people's interests and developing the excellent situation."

Comrade Hu Ting-chien, deputy commander of the provincial military district, also spoke. On behalf of all commanders and fighters of the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in the province and the Nanchang Garrison, he enthusiastically congratulated the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, people throughout the province, families of the armymen and demobilized and retired armymen.

YANG SHANG-KUEI ADDRESSES KIANGSI CADRE SCHOOL GRADUATION

HK030745Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Kiangsi's 7 May Cadre School held a graduation ceremony on 30 December 1977. Yang Shang-Kuei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other responsible comrades of various units concerned attended the meeting.

Comrade Yang Shang-kuei spoke at the meeting. After affirming the role of 7 May cadre schools in the socialist revolution and construction and encouraging the staff and students to work hard in order to run the school well, he continued: "Under the brilliant instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, the 7 May cadre school have put the study of politics, criticism of capitalism and exposure and criticism of the gang of four as first priority during their 10 months of study and training. They have also worked hard to remodel their world outlook, made great progress, raised their awareness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution, are confident and determined to adhere to the 7 May orientation and increase the feelings of the working people. They have learned from each other, greatly improved their style of thinking and style of work and revived and carried forward the fine traditions of the party."

Comrade (Wang Tieh), director of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP committee, also spoke at the graduation ceremony. After urging the students to seriously study Chairman Mao's two articles "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization," he said: "When you comrades return to your units, you must adhere to the line of the 11th CCP Congress, work harder, advance in victory and strive to score better achievements in the new year."

KIANGSI CONFERENCE CALLS FOR MORE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

HK021845Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] "On the evening of 29 December, the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference to call on the masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel of the province's industry and communications front to mobilize at once, go all out, march forward in triumph and score high-level industrial output for the first quarter of 1978. They must also make new contributions to achieving great success in 3 years and to speeding up the development of our country's national economy.

Comrade Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. Comrade (Wang Chao-Jung), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade (Hung Chih-chien), chairman of the provincial Planning Committee, also spoke. Responsible comrades of the Industrial and Communications Political Department of the Provincial party committee, the provincial Planning Committee, the provincial Construction Committee, the provincial Finance Office, the Office for the National Defense Industry and various bureaus of the industry and communications system; secretaries in charge of industry of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees; and responsible comrades of key factories and mines; participated in the conference.

"The conference first analyzed the excellent revolution and construction situation in our province's industry and communications front. Under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and under the correct leadership of the provincial party committee, our province's industrial and communications production this year reversed the passive situation of not fulfilling the state plan for 3 consecutive years. This year the province fulfilled the plan of the total industrial output value 35 days ahead of schedule. A new situation of surpassing the plan, last year and history has emerged. Since July this year the province's industrial and communications system has turned losses into profits. The number of units making profits and the amount of profits have increased month by month. The situation of running at a loss for the past 17 months has ended.

"Party committees at all levels have greatly strengthened leadership over the industrial and communications front. Many leading groups of factories, mines and enterprises have been straightened out. Party committees have reestablished their leading authority. The normal production order and various systems of management disrupted by the gang of four and their close followers are being restored step by step. The anarchy caused by them is being repudiated. The situation indicates that our province's industrial and communications front and the whole national economy have taken a significant turn."

The conference noted: 'Our province still has many economic problems due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their close followers. At present, some problems still exist in the development of the national economy. The main problems of the industrial and communications production are: production plans of a small number of products have not been well fulfilled; the quality of the products of many enterprises is poor; the situation of consuming a lot of materials and supplying little accumulation has not been remarkably reversed; although the weak links of electricity, coal and lead output have been strengthened, they have not met the demands of industrial and agricultural production and construction; and the management of enterprises has to be improved. All these problems must be solved."

The conference demanded that it is necessary to do a good job of grasping the following tasks.

"1. Conduct the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. This is the key link of all work. It is essential to follow the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the specific demands of the provincial party committee. It is also necessary for the industrial and communications front to penetratingly wage the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four."

2. Continuously and deeply conduct the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry. The present task is to solve the problem of truly or not truly learning from Taching. It is imperative to truly learn from the experience of Taching so that the movement to learn from Taching will be conducted more extensively and penetratingly. Before the end of January next year, we must follow the State Council's notice and the plan of the provincial party committee and conduct a mass summarization, inspection, assessment and comparison of the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises everywhere. Various prefectures, municipalities, factories, mines and enterprises must do a good job of holding rallies of progressive units and individuals in learning from Taching. They must exchange experiences, commend progressives, boost morale of the masses, further mobilize the activism in various manners and promote the high-speed development of next year's industry. In the first quarter of next year, various places, departments and units must do a good job of building Taching-type enterprises. They must formulate specific measures and truly implement them.

3. "Vigorously support agriculture and make good arrangements for light industry production. If our province's total grain output is to reach the target of the National Agricultural Development Program and if we want to reap an all-round agricultural bumper harvest, industrial departments must further concentrate their work on establishing agriculture as the foundation and thoroughly do a good job of supporting agriculture."

During the first quarter, we must vigorously manufacture chemical fertilizers, farm drugs and agricultural machinery and generate electricity in order to meet demands for vigorously promoting farmland capital construction and spring plowing and planting. It is imperative to continuously and tightly grasp the production of small rolled steel and cement.

It is also necessary to thoroughly do a good job of grasping the maintenance and repairing of agricultural machinery and implements. Departments and enterprises responsible for the products supporting agriculture must guarantee the quantity and quality and fulfill production plans according to schedule. Departments which distribute and supply support-agriculture materials must do a good job of distribution and supply according to plans and in good time. Communications and transport departments must strive to do a good job of organizing the transportation of support-agriculture materials.

"Now is the golden season of log production. Various prefectures, municipalities and counties must quickly supply labor forces to the forest districts and fulfill the task for lumbering and transporting logs according to schedule, quality and quantity. They must guarantee the delivery of logs and meet production and construction demands.

"The first quarter is the market's peak season because there are two festivals. It is imperative to manufacture more light industrial products. Foodstuff and subsidiary foodstuff processing departments must strive to increase production and improve quality and must do a better job of meeting the needs of the festival market.

"4. Continuously and vigorously doing a good job of grasping the production of electricity, coal, lead and raw materials and continuously striving for high-level industrial output and high-speed development of the national economy are two strategic tasks. It is necessary to concentrate the main forces on these tasks. The level of coal, electricity and lead output during the first quarter must be maintained above the level of the fourth quarter of this year."

"5. Further do a good job of straightening out enterprises. To do a good job of straightening out enterprises, it is essential to strengthen leadership, make all-round arrangements and do it district by district. We must first do a good job of straightening out key enterprises which have a bearing on the overall national economy. The key to straightening out enterprises is to first straighten out leading groups. It is imperative to quickly change the situation facing leading groups in a number of enterprises which are ineffective. Those that should be readjusted must be readjusted as fast as possible so that the leadership authority of the party committees will be further established. All enterprises must set up effective production command systems and political work organs and do a good job of building party branches at the grassroots level and in workshops and groups."

6. Strengthen leadership over production organizations. Leading comrades at all levels on the industrial and communication front must learn from Taching and the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry and improve the leadership style. It is necessary to pay attention to work methods, go deep into the forefront of production, investigate and study, sum up experiences and solve all emerging problems.

KIANGSU TO HOLD EDUCATION CONFERENCE IN SPRING

OW041058Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] To further implement Chairman Mao's strategic policy on grasping the key link and running the country well, developing the excellent situation on the educational front and promoting the rapid development of education work, a provincial conference of advanced collectives and advanced workers on the education front will be held this spring with the approval of the provincial party committee.

The provincial Bureau of Education recently issued a circular on this subject. The circular states that the participants in the conference will conscientiously study Chairman Mao's concept of education and the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on educational work, penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, exchange experiences, discuss plans, and commend advanced units and personnel. The conference will also further mobilize the broad masses of cadres, teachers, staff members and workers on the province's educational front to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, persist in the line of the 11th CCP Congress, carry out in an all-round and correct way the party's principles concerning education, improve the quality of education, do well in the revolution in education, and contribute to the realization of the four modernizations before the end of the century.

The circular points out that the participants in the conference will be representatives of the advanced collectives and advanced workers on the educational front. The qualifications of representatives of the advanced collectives are: having held high Chairman Mao's great banner; having closely followed the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee; having carried out in depth the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; having implemented in an all-round way the party's principles on education; having resisted the interference and sabotage by the gang of four; having adhered to the orientation of the educational revolution; and having made remarkable achievements in teaching, scientific research, production and logistics work.

The qualifications for representatives of advanced workers are: having conscientiously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao; having taken a firm and clear-cut stand in exposing and criticizing the gang of four; having been devoted to the educational undertakings of the party; having adhered to the principle of being both Red and expert; and having made remarkable achievements in political and ideological work, teaching, scientific research, production and logistics work or having made discoveries or inventions.

The circular calls on schools of all types at all levels and education administration departments at all levels to further mobilize and organize the broad masses of cadres, teachers and students to deepen the criticism and exposure of the gang of four and to fight the third campaign well.

At present it is necessary to stress exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary program concocted by the gang of four as well as the "two assessments" they dished out on the educational front. Efforts should be made to whip up an upsurge in mass exposure, investigations and criticism. It is also necessary to carry out in-depth investigations and study, apply Chairman Mao's thinking in conscientiously summing up both the positive and negative experiences in educational work in the past 28 years and continuously sum up fresh experiences in order to "go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." It is essential to further implement the party's policies toward cadres and intellectuals so that the cadres, teachers, students, staff members and workers on the educational front will be mobilized to work hard, create new things boldly, and push education forward rapidly. Thus they will be able to greet the convocation of the provincial conference of advanced collectives and workers on the educational front with outstanding achievements in teaching, scientific research and production.

PAI JU-PING SUBMITS REPORT AT SHANTUNG FINANCE-TRADE MEETING

OW310043Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts of report by Shantung Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Pai Ju-ping at the 28 December second provincial meeting of advanced representatives of the finance and trade front on learning from Taching and Tachai. "Deepen the Movement To Learn From Taching and Tachai on the Finance and Trade Front, Make Contributions To Grasping the Key Link and Running the Country Well and Accelerate the Development of the National Economy"--read by announcer]

[Summary] The current meeting is being held amid the excellent situation in which the entire party, army and people throughout the country have achieved initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. The 1,500 delegates to this meeting have displayed a high revolutionary spirit and the confidence and determination to advance their finance and trade work.

"Now, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the revolutionary committee, I will discuss a few issues:

"1. Correctly understand the new situation and keep abreast of it. The wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him have smashed the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty gang of four with one blow and have won the great victory of achieving initial success within 1 year in grasping the key link and running the country well. The rapid and gratifying advance of this situation has far surpassed people's expectations."

Our provincial situation is also excellent. Having won important victories in the first and second campaigns of exposing, criticizing and investigating the crimes of the gang of four, we are advancing from victory to victory in order to fight the third campaign.

"The confusion which the gang caused for a long time on the question of right and wrong in political lines has been basically clarified. As a result, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line can be carried out relatively smoothly on all fronts. The individuals involved and the incidents connected with the conspiracy of the gang have been basically brought to light. The bourgeois setup assembled by the gang and their confidant in our province and his accomplices has suffered devastating blows. Class alignment has been basically clarified. Problems in the few areas and departments which were seriously disrupted by the gang have been resolved and leading bodies have been strengthened and readjusted. The feeling of depression which resulted from the gang's lawlessness and in which '10,000 horses stood mute' has been lifted. The cadres and masses, who now have a completely new mental outlook, also have ease of mind and stimulating thoughts. The party's fine traditions and work style, such as seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, are being restored and developed. The democratic centralism of the proletariat is being perfected. A political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness--a situation which the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao desired--is beginning to emerge.

"The fifth provincial people's congress and the fourth provincial CPPCC committee session, both held in accordance with the plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have strengthened the development of political power and enhanced revolutionary unity. The serious consequences caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage on the economic front are being eliminated. The situation of production stagnancy and decline in those localities and units seriously affected by the gang of four has been reversed. The progress has been made in the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture."

Shantung has victoriously fulfilled its task of achieving initial success within 1 year in grasping the key link and running the country well. A new leap forward is taking shape in all parts of China. Our province's agricultural, industrial and scientific and technological fronts are progressing toward the realization of our goal of transforming Shantung into a socialist industrial province within 8 years while achieving a fairly harmonious development of agriculture and light and heavy industry and a fair amount of diverse economic sectors.

"Faced with this rapidly developing, excellent situation, what should those of you on the finance and trade front do? Should you go all out, aim high, advance in your supportive work and become activists in promoting rapid national economic development? Or should you be content with the present situation and make no further efforts? This question requires a clear, affirmative answer from all of you. Party organizations at all levels and comrade workers and staff members on the finance and trade front should correctly understand the situation. They should exert bold and energetic efforts to realize a new leap forward in finance and trade work so as to meet the needs of the new era and the new situation.

"Now the workers and staff on the finance and trade front are getting things moving but a problem exists with some of our leading comrades. They have fallen behind the situation and the masses do not recognize the new and greater demands placed on finance and trade work by the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production and the constant improvement of people's living standards, and are unaware of the tremendous enthusiasm of the masses for socialism inspired by the smashing of the gang of four. Some comrades lack lofty and ambitious Marxist aspiration. Only capable of following conventional procedures in studying or handling a problem, they often magnify objective considerations, claim nothing is feasible, maintain conservative thinking and take credit for the efforts of others instead of developing their subjective initiative and actively working with a pioneer spirit. Hopefully, these comrades will consciously change these attitudes and quickly catch up with and keep abreast of the pace of the new leap forward.

"2. Grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four in order to solve problems with regard to the orientation and road which must be followed. Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report to the 11th CCP Congress that the struggle to expose and criticize the gang 'is now the pivot of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads and will be so for some time to come. Grasping it means grasping the key link.' We must realize the consequences of the gang's interference and sabotage of finance and trade work have been serious and the poisonous influence of their ultraright, counterrevolutionary revisionist line has yet to be eliminated. While continuing our investigations, the finance and trade front should, under the unified leadership of party committees, keep the actual situation in mind in order to deepen the exposure and criticism of the ultraright essence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations on the finance and trade front. It is necessary to vehemently denounce the gang for their crimes in spreading the fallacies that undermined the party's leadership, the state plan, the socialist unified market, enterprise management, commercial and service trades, foreign trade work and efforts to give more attention to professional work and technology."

In order to carry out this work it is necessary to conduct studies in order to achieve a comprehensive and correct understanding of the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and rectify one by one all those points the gang turned upside down with regard to right and wrong in political line, ideology and theory.

"During the struggle to expose and criticize the gang it is necessary to conscientiously implement the line and policy of the 11th CCP Congress, strictly distinguish between contradictions among the people and contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and strive to follow the principle of 'help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack.' Resolute blows should be dealt to the gang and their handful of sworn followers, confidants and henchmen who committed serious crimes and remain unrepentant. As for those comrades who have made various kinds of mistakes, including serious errors, it is necessary to uphold the principle 'learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient.'

"During the third campaign we should combine exposure and criticism of the ultraright line of the gang of four with an attack against the sabotage activities of the class enemies and against the offensive of the capitalist forces. The attack should focus on the small number of class enemies who actively engage in sabotage and on those who engage in embezzlement, theft, speculation and profiteering to a serious and vicious extent. Regarding those who are involved in more general embezzlement, theft, speculation and profiteering, they should be offered help to correct their mistakes through stern criticism and education. Action should be taken against those cases which are more serious.

"3. Deepen the movements for the finance and trade front to learn from Taching and Tachai and seriously consolidate finance and trade enterprises." Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership in order to promote these movements. After this meeting all finance and trade departments and units at all levels in the province should deepen criticism of the gang for their crimes in opposing Taching and Tachai and increase the understanding of and correct attitudes toward these movements so as to push the movements to a new level.

"In order to learn well from Taching and Tachai, we must learn from their fundamental experience. We must, in close connection with the actual situation, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, uphold party leadership, put politics in command, follow the mass line, promote the building of leading bodies and contingents of workers and staff members, carry out the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism and go all out for socialism.

"To build Taching- and Tachai-type enterprises on the finance and trade front, it is necessary to maintain high standards and meet strict requirements. Standards can never be lowered. We must satisfactorily build these enterprises one by one and pay no attention to merely increasing the number of these enterprises. We must discard formalism, exaggeration and false reports.

"To genuinely learn from Taching and Tachai it is necessary to do a very good job in enterprise consolidation. In accordance with the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council on enterprise consolidation, we should make all-round planning, strengthen our leadership and successfully consolidate all finance and trade enterprises in stages and groups within the next 2 years. Consolidation of enterprises should be conducted in close connection with the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and with party consolidation and rectification."

It is necessary to conduct education in the party's basic line and fine traditions among the workers, raise their technical level and promote their ideological revolutionization.

4. Conscientiously carry out plans for finance and economic work and energetically support industrial and agricultural production. Comrades on the finance and trade front must keep industrial and agricultural production in mind and show concern for, support and promote it. They must insure that the supply of the means of agricultural production is adequate and make due contributions to building Shantung into a socialist industrial province. Foreign trade must be well conducted. Export commodities must be purchased well ahead of time and their quantities increased annually.

5. Learn from and catch up with advanced units and launch socialist revolutionary emulation. All departments and units on the finance and trade front throughout the province must energetically learn from and popularize advanced deeds and experiences.

"Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out at the fourth session of the Fourth NPC Standing Committee: Socialist China will flourish and become powerful; the goal of the four modernizations is bound to be attained; our finance and trade front has an important role to play in attaining the four modernizations. Our meeting here today is a mobilization meeting to push the movement of the finance and trade front to learn from Taching and Tachai onto a new stage, achieve a new leap forward in finance and trade work and make contributions to attaining the four modernizations. We should regard this meeting as a new starting point for quickly improving our finance and trade performance.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, let us hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of Taching and Tachai, take positive action and make outstanding achievements to greet the victorious convocation of the Fifth NPC and the national urban and rural commerce conference on learning from Taching and Tachai."

PAI JU-PING ATTENDS SHANTUNG SUPPORT-ARMY MEETING

OW020621Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 December, the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the leading organs of Tsinan PLA units and the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a grand meeting on supporting the army and the government and cherishing the people.

Attending the meeting were 2,000 representatives of workers, peasants, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, old Red Army soldiers and families of martyrs and armymen. Responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Tsinan PLA units, the leading organs of Tsinan PLA units, [word indistinct] units stationed in Tsinan and the Tsinan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees attended the meeting. They were Pai Ju-ping, Su J-jan, Li Jih-nai, Li Chen, Fan Chao-li, Jen Ssu-chung, Tso Chi, Wang Chin-chuan, Yin Fa-tang, Yang Kuo-fu, Chen Mei-tsao, Fu Chia-hsuan, Sun Chi-hsien, (Li Tsui-ying), (Hung Chih-fa), (Niu Chien-hsiu), (Pei Chung-cheng), Hsu Hung-yun, (Sun Yu-min), (Chang Jui-ting), (Chang Chih), (Li Chieh), (Wang Chu-hsiang), (Liu Ying), Chen Te, (Chen Chien-ju), (Hsu Yao-tien), (Yuan Hsin), (Chang Chien), (Hu Tieh-cheng), Pao Hsien-chih, Hsu Hsien-chun, Hsu Lei-chien, Kao Chi-yun, Li Tzu-chao, (Liu Ping-yun), (Yao Tzu-chang), (Wu Kai-chang), (Liu Peng), Li Yu, (Chen Pao-hsi), Li Yuan-jung, (Chang Chin), (Chen Min-ta) and (Li Fa-jung). Vice chairmen of the Shantung Provincial CPPCC Committee (Wang Che), (Chang Yeh), (Chen Wei) and (Feng Ping) also attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Li Yu, secretary of the Tsinan Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Li Jih-nai, responsible person of the Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committee, was the first to address the meeting. He said: [begin recording] Comrades, we are ushering in 1978, a year of fighting in unity, under the excellent situation wherein the whole party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhering to the party's basic line, grasping the key link and running the country well, continuing the revolution and [words indistinct]. On this occasion of the new year, on behalf of the Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I wish to extend warmest greetings and cordial solicitude to all the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Shantung. [applause, end recording]

Comrade Li Jih-nai first made a general analysis of the excellent situation both at home and abroad and then continued: [begin recording] As in other parts of the country, the situation of revolution and production in our province is also excellent. Under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and all party committees, the people throughout Shantung are closely following wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, resolutely implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, and [words indistinct] they have thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four's schemes to usurp party and state power, their criminal records and their counterrevolutionary wishes. They have thoroughly exposed and criticized the ultraright essence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in all fields, pinpointed through investigation the persons and events involved in the gang of four's schemes to usurp party and state leadership, exposed and crushed the bourgeois factional network rigged up by the gang of four, their close follower in our province and his accomplice, and dealt a severe blow to the gang's social base.

Encouraged by the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the people of the whole province have showed ever greater enthusiasm for socialism. The mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture are vigorously developing. Our industrial production is steadily increasing, and the 1977 industrial output plan was fulfilled a month ahead of time. On the agricultural front, we have overcome various natural disasters and reaped a fairly good harvest. Science and technology are being modernized, [Words indistinct] has emerged on the cultural and educational front [words indistinct]. A new atmosphere of achieving great order and quick progress is prevailing throughout the province. This is the result of the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the victory of the people of the whole province and the PLA units stationed in Shantung in fighting in unity and implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao taught us: "Without a people's army the people have nothing." The Chinese PLA is a fighting force. The vast majority of commanders and fighters have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for dozens of years. They have made great contributions to the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution and construction.

In the struggle against the gang of four, PLA commanders and fighters have taken a firm stand, resolutely implemented wise leader Chairman Hua's important directives on grasping the key link and running the country and the army well, deepened the exposure and criticism of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes in usurping party and state power and in opposing and disrupting the army, seriously carried out education in the "ten shoulds and shouldn'ts," made great efforts in developing our army's fine traditions and work style, launched the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company in a widespread way, and continuously strengthened military training and the revolutionization of units. In the movement to learn from Tachai and Taching, they have made new contributions to [words indistinct] of construction and to developing the excellent situation in our province.

The Chinese PLA deserves to be called the revolutionary army personally [words indistinct] by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the [words indistinct] of the proletariat and the example for people of all nationalities to learn from. We will follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army," and launch in a widespread way the mass movement to learn from the PLA throughout the province. We must strive hard in learning from the PLA's lofty character of holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and of being loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to wise leader Chairman Hua. We must learn from the PLA's firm stand on persisting in continuing the revolution [words indistinct]. We must learn from the PLA's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and their daring death-defying spirit,

We must learn from the PLA's fine traditions and work style in [words indistinct], in keeping to the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and in maintaining close ties with the masses. We must learn from the PLA's experience in arduously studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works. We must learn from the PLA's [words indistinct] in increasing vigilance, safeguarding the motherland, and strengthening preparedness against war. We must launch in an even greater way the activities of supporting the army and of cherishing the people in order to strengthen unity between the army and the people [words indistinct], and speed up the revolutionization of units.

Comrades, 1978 is an important year for achieving marked success within 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and running the country well. We must hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao [words indistinct], carry out the important directives of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, grasp the key link and run the country well, fight in unity, and strive to fulfill all the arduous tasks put forward at the 11th party congress. We must fight the third campaign against the gang of four well, thoroughly criticize politically, ideologically and theoretically their counterrevolutionary political program and the counterrevolutionary revisionist line they peddled, thoroughly smash their bourgeoisie factional setups, and thoroughly set to right those things they distorted on the question of line, ideology and theory.

It is necessary to use the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the incentive in further launching in breadth and in depth the movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and in quickening the pace for building up Tachai-type counties and Taching-type enterprises in our province by setting high goals and strict demands. We must rise in great vigor and race against time to guarantee the overall fulfillment of our province's portion of the national economy plan at an early date and make our due contributions to building Shantung into a socialist industrial province as soon as possible and to realizing the four modernizations in our country.

It is necessary to carry out the revolution in the various spheres of the superstructure, including the scientific, cultural and educational spheres. Greater efforts must be made in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the meantime, we must strengthen the building of PLA units and militia forces, promote preparedness against war, and be ready at all times to annihilate any enemy who would dare to invade. We must liberate Taiwan Province, China's sacred territory. When the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can beat them! Let us unite more closely around our wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him, carry forward the glorious tradition of the people supporting the army and the army cherishing the people, closely unite in the struggle, grasp the key link and run the country well and advance from victory to victory under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Unite to win still greater victories! [applause; end recording]

Comrade Fan Chao-li, deputy commander of the Tsinan PLA units, also spoke at the rally. He said: [begin recording] All comrades of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, and the Tsinan Municipal CCP Committee present at this rally: We have successfully utilized 1977 and are ushering in the new militant year of 1978 amid the excellent situation in which the armymen and people throughout the country are conscientiously implementing the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and vigorously developing the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, while victorious news keeps pouring in from all fronts, and initial success has been achieved in grasping the key link and running the country well. On the eve of the new year, I extend to you and, through you, to the people of the whole province warmest festive greetings and best regards on behalf of the party committee, the leading organ and all commanders and fighters of the Tsinan PLA units. [applause; end recording]

After pointing out the excellent situation prevailing at home, abroad and in our province, Comrade Fan Chao-li went on: [begin recording] over the past year, the Tsinan PLA units have conscientiously implemented Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by him and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. We have made all-out efforts to grasp the key link and run the army well, exposed and criticized in depth the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four in opposing and disrupting the army and usurping party and state power. Centering on the question of the "10 shoulds and 10 shouldn'ts," we have carried out extensive and profound education in ideology and political line, made efforts to wipe out the pernicious influence of the gang of four, corrected unhealthy trends, and restored and carried forward the spirit of the Kutien meeting. As a result, the masses of commanders and fighters are high in spirits and strong in morale. Study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works has been carried out with unprecedented enthusiasm. Their awareness of continuing the revolution has been heightened.

The movements to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company have developed with great vigor. There have emerged a number of Lei Feng-type fighters and Hard-Bone 6th Company-type advanced collectives. PLA units have whipped up a high tide in military training characterized by rigorous training and strict demands and thus have further raised the quality of our army. Their various tasks, such as construction work, production, barracks building and work related to militia training, have all been fulfilled fairly well. Also, they have greatly supported local industrial and agricultural production by providing manpower and materials and thus have contributed to the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and further strengthened army-government and army-people unity.

In reviewing the achievements made in building PLA units, we are deeply moved for we have been able to successfully carry out the tasks entrusted by the party and the people, and this cannot be separated from the cordial concern and active support given by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels and the masses in Shantung Province. We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to all party organizations and revolutionary committees in Shantung and to the people throughout the province. [applause]

The year 1978 will be an important year for the achievement of marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well and a year in which we will emancipate our minds and boldly mobilize the masses to bring about a great leap forward in work. In the new year we must resolutely hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow our wise leader Chairman Hua, conscientiously carry out the line of the 11th party congress, and fulfill a variety of tasks assigned by the party and people. We must deepen the exposure and criticism of the ultralight essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four in all its manifestations.

We must thoroughly criticize the counterrevolutionary political program and successfully carry out the third campaign. Greater efforts must be made in carrying out education in the "ten shoulds and ten shouldn'ts." Continuing progress must be made in production and other work. We must deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four [words indistinct] We must diligently study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and implement the line of the 11th party congress. We must grasp Mao Tsetung Thought accurately and in its entirety and make constant efforts in raising our level of Marxism and in remolding our world outlook. We must extensively launch mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, from Lei Feng and from the Hard-Bone 6th Company [words indistinct].

We must work hard, continue the revolution and step up the modernization and revolutionization of our army. We must inherit and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of our party and army, broaden the "support the army and cherish the people" activities, and continue our efforts to achieve army-government and army-people unity. We must learn from the masses in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The liberation army must learn from the people throughout the country." [Words indistinct] we must observe "the three main rules of discipline" and "the eight points for attention," and go all out to support agricultural and industrial production and socialist construction in the province. We must heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, defend our motherland, and make new contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the liberation of Taiwan, China's sacred territory.

Comrades: We must hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner, most closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua [words indistinct], grasp the key link and bring about great order across the land. Only thus can we strive to fulfill a variety of militant tasks and build China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century. [applause; end recording]

DEEDS OF TSINAN PLA COASTAL SENTRY POST HIGHLIGHTED

OW012200Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW

[Newsletter: "Be Highly Vigilant in Defending the Sea Frontier--Introducing Deeds of an Observation Sentry Post of a Certain Unit of Tsinan PLA Units Stationed on (Nantao) Island"]

[Excerpts] Recently we went to an outpost on the Yellow Sea where violent waves were surging. We visited the (Nantao) Island observation sentry post. The observation sentry squad of a certain unit of Tsinan PLA units stationed there is an advanced collective always on the alert. In the 20 years since the establishment of the post, whether in hot summer or cold winter snow, the squad has guarded the motherland's beautiful and rich sea frontier day and night and has never once missed detecting an enemy intrusion.

One night in July 1976 the higher level unit informed the post that an enemy submarine was operating nearby. As if they were responding to a combat alert, the fighters in the squad immediately sprang into action. Some fighters remained at the sentry post, others took up concealed positions on the beach and still others stationed themselves in a pine forest. Like radar their eyes searched the sky and sea. Hours passed. Then as the sun rose above the sea and fishing boats cast their nets in the waters, the higher level unit notified the post that the enemy had escaped to the open sea.

Let us look at the subject of ship identification. The post is on a busy fishing gulf where vessels come and go from morning till night. The vessels, from many provinces, sometimes number several hundred a day. In order to make accurate observations it is necessary for the squad members to become familiar with the special characteristics of each type of vessel. Thus, the squad members arise early each morning to observe through telescopes the routes of the various fishing vessels passing into the port. After the fishing vessels enter the port the squad members go to the docks to carefully inspect the designs, colors and markings on the different fishing vessels. At night the squad members observe the lights of the vessels, the speed at which the vessels sail out of the port and the routes they take.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATES STUDY MAO'S WORKS

OW310442Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] Delegates to the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee conscientiously studied the two brilliant articles by Chairman Mao--"China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization"--and discussed them in close connection with Comrade Peng Chung's work report. Unprecedentedly excited, all the delegates and committee members pledged to aim high, strive for great speed and make every effort to accomplish the four modernizations as soon as possible under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great banner and under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua.

Delegates from the industrial front joyfully stated that since last April each month's total industrial output value has surpassed the highest record of the past. Among industrial products, steel and rolled steel output has recovered from the stagnancy of the past 4 years. Major power machinery production has also improved. The volume of rail and sea freight has been higher than ever before.

As the delegates carried on their discussion, their morale continued to rise. Delegates from the industrial and transportation fronts unanimously said that, keeping the whole situation in mind, they will ship more advanced technical facilities to various parts of the country, supply more technicians and specialists and accumulate more funds for construction in order to meet the needs of the great leap forward taking shape in the nation.

Delegates from the meters and instruments and telecommunications units said they cherish what Chairman Hua cherishes and will act upon Chairman Hua's inscription. They said the electronics industry must advance before the new leap forward by rapidly producing more large-scale integrated circuits and manufacturing and popularizing complete electronic computer systems.

Delegates from the science and technology, education, literature and art, public health, publication and other fronts unanimously stated: The superstructure should be compatible with the needs of the economic base in order to accelerate national economic development. It is also necessary to whip up an upsurge in cultural development.

Delegates from the agricultural front and the farm machinery industry, including the scientific research units, said they would always keep clearly in mind Chairman Mao's repeated instructions and kind solicitude toward farm mechanization, resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's great call for making all-out efforts to speed up farm mechanization, and accomplish mechanization by relying on their own efforts and working hard.

All delegates attending the seventh municipal people's congress and members attending the Fifth Shanghai CPPCC Committee said with unprecedented excitement: Shanghai is an important base area for the industry and science and technology of our country. It has a good foundation, great potential and well-developed culture and education. The people of Shanghai should make all-out efforts vie with each other to shoulder heavy responsibilities, make still greater contributions and beat the war-drums for the great leap forward even louder in order to greet the new upsurge in the development of socialist economy and culture.

BRIEFS

FUKIEN DAILY ARTICLES--The 31 December issue of FUKIEN DAILY carries articles by (Hsiao Ken-wang), identified as a delegate to the Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress, deputy director of the provincial Agriculture Office and chief of the provincial Agriculture Bureau; (Tang Chi-tsai), delegate to the fifth provincial people's congress and deputy director of the provincial Industry and Communications Office; (Lu Chi-fen), delegate to the fifth provincial people's congress, deputy secretary of the Chinchiang Prefectural CCP Committee and vice chairman of the prefectural revolutionary committee, and (Kuo Jui-jen), delegate to the fifth provincial people's congress, member of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and vice chairman of the provincial federation of Overseas Chinese. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 31 Dec 77 HK]

HONOLULU MILITARY DISTRICT CIRCULAR ON SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT

SK310750Y ChengchowHonan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 SK

[Circular on supporting the government and cherishing the people issued 19 December by the Political Department of Honan Military District]

[Text] In the excellent situation in which the hundreds of millions of armymen and the people have achieved initial success in carrying out Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, the new year of 1978 is arriving while 1977 is drawing to a successful close. Around New Year's Day and the spring festival, all units in Honan Military District must, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, conscientiously carry out the 11th National CCP Congress' line, give full play to the glorious tradition of achieving unity among the army, the government and the people, enthusiastically carry out the movement of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and strengthen the unity of the army, government and the people.

1. Grasp the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as a key link and conduct education on our army's fine tradition. The fine tradition of our party and army fostered by Chairman Mao was developed through the struggle against various erroneous tendencies and is a glorious manifestation of Mao Tsetung Thought. The gang of four tried their utmost to rabidly attack [words indistinct]. Their criminal purpose was to usurp party and state power, oppose the army and throw it into chaos. We must organize the army to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's thesis on the nature, aims and tasks of our army, study the documents of the 11th National CCP Congress and a series of important directives issued by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, deeply criticize the ultrarightist essence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in various fields, and make a success of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. It is imperative to expose and criticize the gang of four, their active revisionist line in Honan Province and their sinister henchmen for their crimes in opposing the army and attempting to create chaos in it, attempting to destroy our great wall and undermining the relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people; to eliminate their pernicious influence; to help the cadres and fighters completely understand the important significance of supporting the government and cherishing the people; to bring into full play the revolutionary tradition; and to win still greater honor.

2. Actively participate in farmland capital construction and contribute to learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type enterprises throughout the country. All units in Honan Military District must respond to the call of Chairman Hua that large-scale farmland capital construction must be carried out during this winter and next spring; participate in leveling the land and building irrigation works in communes and brigades; and disseminate among the broad masses of the people the nature and great significance of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the excellent situation in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, the 11th National CCP Congress' line and fighting tasks. Following the centralized plan of the local party committees, militia departments at various levels must actively organize [words indistinct] to participate in farmland capital construction and bring into full play the role of militia [words indistinct].

3. Sincerely learn from the masses. Following the teachings of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the People's Liberation Army, people throughout the whole country and all units must extensively and deeply carry out the movement to learn from the broad masses of the people. The movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company must be carried out simultaneously with the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai, applying the basic experience in learning from Taching and Tachai to strengthen army building. It is necessary to use a variety of methods to sincerely learn from workers, peasants, soldiers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary fighters and intellectuals, learn from advanced units and individuals, heroes and models, emerging from various fronts, and accelerate the revolutionization of the army.

4. Conscientiously determine how the discipline governing relations between the army and the masses has been carried out. All units must review their success and failure during the past year in carrying out the policies of the party and state and in observing the laws and the three main rules of discipline and the eight points of attention, and carry out a large-scale campaign to determine how the discipline governing their relations with the masses was implemented. A discipline-inspecting group led by leading cadres must be set up to seek opinions from organs of the party, government and people. It is necessary to acclaim those who have behaved well in observing discipline, carrying out policies, supporting the government and cherishing the people; to repudiate bad tendencies; and to compensate and apologize for infringing upon the interests of the masses.

Party committees and political organs at various levels must consider the campaign of supporting the government and cherishing the people as an important part of grasping the key link in strengthening the army, include it on the agenda, and strengthen leadership to make a real success of it. It is imperative to bring into full play the political feature of hard work and plain living; practice economy and oppose waste; and educate the army and the broad masses of militiamen to raise political consciousness, sharpen vigilance, strengthen war preparedness, guard against sabotage and interference by the class enemy and be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders.

HONAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON SUPPORTING ARMY

SK040728Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 SK

[Honan Revolutionary Committee 21 December circular]

[Excerpts] Revolutionary committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and provincial-level departments:

Amidst the excellent situation in which a great victory has been won in the 11th line struggle of the party and initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land has been achieved, the militant year of 1977 will soon be over and bright 1978 will soon arrive. Following Chairman Mao's teachings on supporting the army and cherishing the people, all cities and rural areas throughout Honan Province, during new year period and the spring festival of 1978, should extensively and enthusiastically support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of army-men, further strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and the people, consolidate and develop the excellent situation and win still greater victories in the coming new year.

I. 6 Jan 78

H 3

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

1. To support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen, it is necessary to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, which is our banner of victory in fighting in unity and our precious revolutionary heritage.
2. To deepen the struggle against the gang of four, it is necessary to persist in taking class struggle as the key link. This struggle is now the pivot of our work and will be so for some time to come.
3. It is necessary to extensively arouse the masses to learn from the PLA, which was founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao and is a people's army serving the people wholeheartedly.
4. It is necessary to broaden activities supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen under the unified leadership of party committees (?at various levels).

KWANGTUNG HOLDS FORUM FOR RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK060710Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 5 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On 4 January, departments concerned of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a forum of some returned Overseas Chinese and patriotic persons in Canton.

"At the forum, responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial revolutionary committee talked about attending the preparatory conference for the national Overseas Chinese affairs conference. The returned Overseas Chinese and patriotic persons attending the forum studied the reports regarding the preparatory conference for the national Overseas Chinese affairs conference, the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial 'We Must Pay Attention to Overseas Chinese Affairs Work' and the article of Comrade Liao Cheng-chih. They also exposed and criticized the gang of four's reactionary fallacies of the so-called "overseas relations problems".

After praising the holding of the preparatory conference for the national Overseas Chinese affairs conference, they unanimously held: "In the more than two decades since the establishment of our country, under the personal concern of Chairman Mao and the direct leadership of Premier Chou, our country has scored great achievements regarding work with Overseas Chinese. The masses of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents have continued to raise their socialist awareness and given full play to their activism in the socialist revolution and construction. The masses of overseas compatriots are concerned for and love their motherland and have made contributions to the enlargement of the patriotic united front and international united front and to supporting the socialist construction of their motherland."

The people attending the forum also exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging work in regard to Overseas Chinese and in slandering Overseas Chinese. They continued: "We must, in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, deeply expose and criticize their crimes of sabotaging our work related to Overseas Chinese affairs, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and seriously do a good job of working with Overseas Chinese."

JEN JUNG ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF TIBET CPPCC COMMITTEE

OW060016Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Earlier reports on Third Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee session were published in 5 December 1977 People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, pages J 4 through J 8]

[Excerpt] Lhasa, 4 January 1978--The first session of the Third Tibet Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee was held in Lhasa from 30 November to 3 December 1977. The session elected 55 persons to the Standing Committee of the Third Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee. Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, was elected chairman of the current regional CPPCC committee. Elected as vice chairmen of the current regional CPPCC committee were Yang Tung-sheng (Tibetan), Pa-pa-la-Ko Lieh-lang-chieh (Tibetan), Miao Pi-i, Li Chuan-en [2621 0278 1869], Jen Chang [0117 2490], Lang-tun Kung-ku-wang-chiu [2597 7319 6300 0867 2489 4428] (Tibetan), Sheng-chin Lo-sang-chien-tsan [3932 2955 5157 2718 1017 6363] (Tibetan), Te-ko Ko-sang-wang-tui [1795 2706 2706 2718 2489 1018] (Tibetan), Chien-pai-chih-lieh [1017 4101 6375 0441] (Tibetan), Sang-ting Tuo-chi-pa-mu [2718 7307 1122 0679 1584 1191] (Tibetan, female), La-min So-lang-lun-chu [2139 2404 4792 2597 0243 3796] (Tibetan), Chiang-Chung Cha-hsi-tuo-chi [3068 0022 2089 6007 1122 0679] (Tibetan), and Chi-pu Ping-tso-tzu-teng [0679 2528 1627 2238 2945 4098] (Tibetan). Jen Chang was concurrently elected secretary general. Of the 281 members attending the session, 71.2 percent were from minority nationalities. They all attended the first session of the third autonomous regional people's congress.

Yang Tung-sheng, vice chairman of the Second Tibet Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee, delivered a work report on CPPCC affairs. He said: The patriotic Tibetan people have diligently studied Marxist-Leninist works, Chairman Mao's works, the principles and policies of the party and the history of the development of socialism and dialectical materialism. They have actively taken part in various political activities and performed a number of services for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the struggles to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and to repudiate the dalai renegade clique, the vast numbers of the patriotic people further elevated their consciousness and raised their confidence and determination to take the socialist road.

Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the session. He fully approved the role played by the revolutionary united front of the Tibet Autonomous Region in the patriotic struggle against imperialism, democratic reform and socialist transformation and pledged that the party committee of the autonomous region would closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in doing a good job on the revolutionary united front in Tibet. He encouraged patriotic personages from all circles to continue to work with the people of all nationalities in Tibet and, paying attention to affairs of the country, make contributions to building a new, prosperous and strong Tibet.

REPORT ON MINORITY PARTICIPATION IN TIBET CONGRESSES

OW060826Y Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, January 6, 1978 (HSINGHUA)--Seventy-eight percent of the 700 deputies to the recent Third People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region were of the Tibetan, Monba, Loba and Teng nationalities.

Many of the minority nationality deputies were serfs and slaves in old Tibet. Now, as congress deputies, they reviewed the work since the last congress, drafted new plans for the construction of Tibet and voted to elect the leaders of the regional revolutionary committee and the deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress. After the congress they will continue to supervise the implementation of party principles and policies by cadres at all levels.

Six of the ten vice-chairmen of the new Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee and 24 of the 27 deputies elected to the National People's Congress are of minority nationality.

In old Tibet, all land and almost all means of production were owned by the three categories of manorial lords--the Tibet local government, the monasteries and the nobles--with the dalai lama as their chieftain. The serfs and house slaves, who comprised 95 percent of the population, were considered "talking animals". The serf-owners could beat up or even murder their serfs and slaves at will, and imposed such torture as gouging out eyes, carving out pieces of flesh, cutting off tongues and chopping off hands.

In 1959, the party led the Tibetan people to overthrow the decadent system of feudal serfdom and carried out democratic reform. From that time on, millions of emancipated serfs have become the masters of new Tibet.

Herdsmen's representative Dradul of Anto County was a slave for 20 years. When his father could not pay his taxes, he was beaten up and thrown into prison, where he died. Dradul said: "In the old society, there was no justice for serfs and slaves."

Trashi Dekyid was one of the representatives casting her vote to elect the new leadership of the autonomous region. She said: "This right was given to us by Chairman Mao." She was a slave girl from the age of 8. Now she is vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Lhasa municipal construction team. She was received by Chairman Hua when he led the central delegation to Lhasa in September 1975 to take part in the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Tsomo, a Monba representative who was a deputy to the third and fourth national people's congresses was again elected to the 5th National People's Congress. The three categories of manorial lords in the past considered that the Monba people were "wild men" and forced them to live in the wilderness. There they led a miserable life, wore animal hides as clothing and existed by "slash and burn" farming. They were entirely cut off from the outside world and political right was something unheard of. Tsomo, who is no vice-chairman of the Women's Federation in the autonomous region, said: "In socialist China, all nationalities, whether big or small, enjoy equality."

YU TAI-CHUNG WORK REPORT TO INNER MONGOLIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK021136Y Huhhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 SK

[Summary of work report delivered 21 December by Yu Tai-chung, chairman of Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, on behalf of Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, at first session of Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] Deputies: I make this work report to the first session of the Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress on behalf of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee was established on 1 November 1967 in the situation in which China won great victory in smashing the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and with the approval of the party Central Committee headed by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. During the past 10 years, our country has experienced fierce struggles between the two classes and lines. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by great leader Chairman Mao, our country smashed the traitorous renegade Lin Piao's anti-party clique and won great victory in the 10th struggle between the two lines in our party. Following the behest of Chairman Mao, wise leader Chairman Hua led the whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country in smashing with one blow the anti-party clique of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four, won another great victory in the 11th struggle between the two lines in our party, and thus victoriously concluded the first 11-year-long proletarian cultural revolution in our country and enabled socialist revolution and construction to enter into a new period of development.

In 1977, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, put forward the strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country, deepened the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, surmounted difficulties resulting from the interference and sabotage of the gang of four by adopting a series of vital measures, and whipped up a new upsurge in socialist revolution and construction in our country. In particular, the party Central Committee successfully convened the 11th National CCP Congress, clearly set forth the Marxist line to be followed by the party in the new period, explicitly put forward fighting tasks, enormously encouraged the people on various nationalities throughout the country, and aroused the socialist enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of people, thus making great changes in the spheres of politics, economy, culture and others. The first session of the Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress is held in this excellent situation.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which was initiated and led personally by great leader Chairman Mao, was a great practice of the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a major political revolution carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes. During this great revolution the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four have been thoroughly smashed, the immediate threat of restoration of capitalism in our country has been averted, and fresh experiences have been attained for the international communist movement in combating and preventing revisionism. Through this major political revolution, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has been greatly popularized and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has found its way ever deeper into the hearts of the people.

In our autonomous region, the awareness of the people of various nationalities of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has been greatly raised. Socialist construction has been vigorously developed. The northern frontier of our great motherland has been growing more prosperous, full of vigour and flourishing more and more. Revolutionary unity among the people of various nationalities has been further strengthened, the defenders of the long frontier have shown monolithic solidarity, and the proletarian dictatorship has been consolidated all the more. All of these strongly show that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is essential and very timely for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, preventing the restoration of capitalism and building socialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao taught us that all the revolutionary struggles in the world were aimed at seizing and consolidating political power. In the Great Cultural Revolution, the main point of the fierce struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie also lay in the problem of political power--which class was to keep power, which line was to be carried out, and whether the proletarian dictatorship should be consolidated or subverted. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four epitomize the seeking of restoration by class enemies at home and abroad. They frenziedly opposed the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, vigorously pushed forward the ultrarightist line of counterrevolutionary revisionism and attempted vainly to usurp the supreme power of the state and party. After the 10th National CCP Congress, and after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in particular, the gang of four, a bane to the country and people, frantically pushed a counterrevolutionary political program to equate old cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders, carried out counterrevolutionary tactics to seize power amid chaos, fanned up evil winds and fires everywhere, opposed the party, muddled the army, did their utmost to sabotage and disintegrate the revolutionary committees, and attempted vainly to crush proletarian political power at various levels in order to restore capitalism in our country.

The person in command of the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four, the sinister lieutenant and the chieftain of the faction in Inner Mongolia closely followed the gang of four, ganged up to form a faction, vigorously practiced revisionism, created schisms, engaged in intrigues and conspiracies on a large scale in a vain attempt to crush the Inner Mongolia regional party and revolutionary committees, acted in accordance with the gang of four's conspiracies to oppose the party, throw the army into chaos and usurp the power of the state and the party, and committed extremely serious crimes against the over 8 million people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia. Using their partially stolen power they concocted reactionary fallacies out of thin air, turned black into white, fabricated false charges, created much counterrevolutionary public opinion, confused the thinking of the people and threw the situation in Inner Mongolia into chaos, aiming at fishing in troubled waters and seizing power.

The theory of "reversing the present situation," which was fabricated by the person in command of the faction and others, was their programmatic slogan to usurp party and state power. This counterrevolutionary slogan and the counterrevolutionary political program pushed forward by the gang of four are the same. The gang of four tampered with the party's basic line, fundamentally reversed the relationship of the people to the enemy in the historical period of socialism, and, according to their fallacy of a "new change in the relations among the different classes," slandered revolutionary old cadres as capitalist roaders in order to bring them down and in a vain attempt to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and change the government and the dynasty.

The gang's followers in Inner Mongolia, with ulterior motives, concocted the theory of "reversing the present situation" in order to reverse history in Inner Mongolia, directing the spearhead of their crimes at the party Central Committee headed by great leader Chairman Mao and the Inner Mongolia regional party and revolutionary committees. What did they try to reverse? To put it bluntly, they tried to reverse party and revolutionary committees from higher levels to lower levels in Inner Mongolia; topple and drive off a number of leading cadres who persisted in the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao; transfer the immeasurable power of the government, party and army in Inner Mongolia into the hands of the person in command of the faction; and occupy leading posts of various levels by substituting big or small chieftains of their bourgeois factional network. This is a case of "you step down and I ascend to power," bringing the whole region under the domination of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network. Since the 10th National CCP Congress--particularly since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius--the factional network of the gang of four in Inner Mongolia closely followed the person in command in carrying out frenzied antiparty activities for usurping power in an organized and planned way.

During November and October 1973, when Inner Mongolia elected deputies to the Fourth NPC, those ringleaders of the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four in Inner Mongolia established secret ties and ganged up to mount fierce attacks against the party. They vilified the establishment of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, which was formed in accordance with the directive of the party Central Committee, as a "disruption" of the committee, a "big reshuffle of personnel," a "big reformation" and a "purge." They recommended that their followers be made officials. When this was refused, they became more and more rabid in creating chaos. They tried their utmost, babbling that to arrange the work of revolutionary leading cadres meant to restore the revisionist line.

Supported and abetted by that person in command of the bourgeois factional network and sinister henchmen of the gang of four in Inner Mongolia. They demanded that the man who had created chaos in Inner Mongolia be called back and be appointed a deputy to the people's congress. "Without that person," they babbled, "the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution in Inner Mongolia will be negated." They fabricated public opinion not only at the meeting but also after the meeting, sent a joint telegram to the party Central Committee and turned a serious meeting into a mess.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chiang Ching and Wang Hung-wen poked their noses into Inner Mongolia to create the (Wang Ya-to) and (Er Ting) incidents. That person--the tiger who returned to the mountain--came back from (Wu Kang) and widely peddled the sinister speech by Wang Hung-wen. At that time, the followers of the gang of four in Inner Mongolia, thinking their time had come, bared their fangs and opened their claws to start moving, shot three arrows simultaneously and went their own way.

Supported and abetted by that person in command of the bourgeois factional network and the sinister henchmen of the gang of four in Inner Mongolia, they linked up a factional network and waved the banner of some Standing Committee members of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee to bluff and deceive the people. They issued an "announcement of 43 persons," openly split the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, and forced their way into the organs of the revolutionary committee.

They also established their own headquarters, issued orders to the departments under the direct control of Inner Mongolia Region and their factional networks scattered in various leagues and municipalities, and used their own system to oppose the Inner Mongolia party and revolutionary committees.

They created many incidents in order to attack the Inner Mongolia party committee and besiege the principal responsible comrades of the regional party committee, babbling: "Kick aside the party committee to make revolution." They set up various strongholds which appeared to be different but in fact were commando units for usurping party and state power; issued communiques one after another, saying that they would lead the movement; ran here and there to convene criticism rallies and situation analysis meetings to combat restoration, resumption, adverse current meeting and party and revolutionary committees; actively created counterrevolutionary public opinion to confuse the people; went even further to advocate the theory of "reversing the present situation," the theory of disrupting, and the theory of "rebels in power"; rabidly opposed the decision of the party Central Committee and completely negated the excellent situation which emerged after Inner Mongolia carried out the party Central Committee's decision; widely slandered the party's policy on cadres as "restoration" and [words indistinct]; and babbled that revisionism had been restored on various fronts, in various trades and fields and even throughout all of Inner Mongolia. While waving the banner of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they did not criticize Lin Piao or Confucius. On the contrary they openly opposed this movement in the newspapers under the gang's control, saying, "To criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is to struggle against the main orientation. If there are no ulterior motives, there must be ideological fools in this movement." In this way they directed the spearhead at Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. They babbled: "Remove the lid of the class struggle in Inner Mongolia party committee; if it can't be removed, then pry it open; if it can't be pried open, then smash it," and slandered a large number of leading cadres of the party, government and army as "people who tried to reverse correct decisions already made," and as "restorationists and capitalist roaders" in a vain attempt to overthrow them at one blow. They ranted not to produce for an incorrect line, stirred up an evil wind of counterrevolutionary economics, brought plants to a standstill, blocked railway transportation and undermined the national economy.

In April 1974, that person in command of the gang's bourgeois factional network in Inner Mongolia found a sinister speech in Peking entitled "5 March" which was delivered by Chiang Ching in order to start a prairie fire. Knowing that it was not permitted for anyone to relate that sinister speech, he tried his utmost to plot to return to Inner Mongolia in order to add fuel to the fire of activities to usurp party and state power, making a mess of the splendid situation and causing great losses in revolution and production. His plot was frustrated by the resolute rebuff of party organizations at various levels, the masses of cadres and people, and by the severe criticism of the party Central Committee.

In 1976, the gang of four stepped up their counterrevolutionary maneuvers to usurp party and state power. That person in command of the gang's bourgeois factional network in Inner Mongolia pressed forward with the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program; used the power he had usurped in propaganda work to open ideological study classes and theory discussions, trying his utmost to peddle the counterrevolutionary

fallacies of the gang of four; ranted that it was necessary to attach great importance to the issue of the "new change in class relations" and the "capitalist roaders in the party" and that the occurrence of the capitalist roaders in the party was an inevitable result of the "new change of the class relations"; and clamoured that under socialism the relationship between leading bodies and the masses becomes the relationship between the employer and the employee and that veteran cadres had turned the principle of distribution according to labor into a principle of distribution according to power and had centralized all [words indistinct] of the bourgeoisie. A sinister henchman of the gang of four in Inner Mongolia followed suit immediately. He encouraged ferreting out capitalist roaders at various levels.

A handful of gang followers and counterrevolutionaries perversely attacked Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee, tried a hundred and one ways to establish secret ties for the gang of four and to write sinister letters and lodge complaints, sent blacklist information to the gang of four, and received the gang's sinister order to form secret organizations to vigorously carry out counterrevolutionary activities. (Hai Hsiao) and the sinister paw of the gang of four dished out a large number of sinister articles entitled "Remold Capitalist Roaders," "Letter to the Revolutionary People Throughout Inner Mongolia Region," and [words indistinct]. They advocated that capitalist roaders encouraged current slaves to usurp power; slandered that the state is the biggest exploiter and that the system of ownership by all the people meant that a minority of officials dominated the means of production; clamoured to start a second revolution, to use violence to overthrow the capitalist roaders in the party and destroy a country which is bourgeois, even though there are no capitalists; and stressed carrying out a surgical operation on the capitalist roaders in the party, fighting against them to the last ditch and digging graves for them, attempting to overthrow the dictatorship of proletariat.

Under the leadership of Inner Mongolia party committee, the masses of cadres and people resolutely carried out the directives of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, followed the centralized leadership of the party, and withstood the gang's evil wind of ferreting out capitalist roaders at all levels.

A host of facts have proved that the person in command of the gang's bourgeois factional network in Inner Mongolia is the root of the evil confusing the situation in Inner Mongolia. Precisely during the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution he began to follow Lin Piao and the gang of four, to spread their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, to carry out their evil practice of "suspending all and overthrowing all," and to brand a large number of revolutionary cadres as a "sinister clique" and "sinister henchmen."

As a matter of fact, the important resolution personally approved by Chairman Mao on solving Inner Mongolia's problems was enthusiastically supported by the people of various nationalities throughout Inner Mongolia. However, out of his bourgeois ambition, the person in command of the gang's factional network in Inner Mongolia was not at all happy about this resolution of the central authority, and went farther down the erroneous road. The masses of cadres and people of various nationalities throughout Inner Mongolia have long since detected and hated his crimes.

The many important directives issued by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua concerning the person in command showed cordial concern and the greatest support for the more than 8 million people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia. The exposure of the person in command of the gang's bourgeois factional network in Inner Mongolia was a great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and of the strategic decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

Reviewing the struggles between the two classes and the two lines since the establishment of the regional revolutionary committee, summing up the positive and negative experiences, it is absolutely necessary to clarify a major question of principle, of right and wrong, and to eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang in the construction of political authority:

1. A revolutionary committee should submit to the direct leadership of the party.

2. A revolutionary committee should be led by a person who persists in carrying out the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. [passage indistinct]

In the past year, holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely following the strategic plan of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia have made great achievements and initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land; the situation is extremely good in the entire region. Under the centralized leadership of the party Central Committee at various levels, we have boldly aroused the masses to fight a people's war to expose and criticize the gang of four and achieved great success.

We should use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the many important directives of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee as powerful ideological weapons to deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang and their followers in Inner Mongolia, ferret out a few factional chieftains who have wormed their way into the revolutionary committees at various levels, and seize back the power usurped by the gang of four. Their bourgeois factional network is falling apart and the proletarian power of the party Central Committee at various levels is strengthening.

We should resolutely deal with the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies and those active lawbreaking elements. After stabilizing the society we should further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. The oppressive situation in which "10,000 horses stand mute" under the tyranny of the gang of four has ended, and the masses of cadres and people have become invigorated in a lively political situation.

The significance of holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao is more and more deeply understood by the masses of cadres and people, and a new high tide is emerging in the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Advanced models and activists are coming to the fore. The slogans of sincerely studying Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and fighting a good battle for changing the outlook of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region have step by step turned into actual deeds of the masses of cadres and people.

Right and wrong in ideology and line--thrown into protracted chaos by the gang of four--are being clarified and the revolutionary line and policies of Chairman Mao are being totally and correctly carried out on all fronts. After the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Inner Mongolia, we have extensively conducted education on the nationality policy of the party, conscientiously checked on how the nationality policy is being carried out, and criticized the crimes of the gang in sabotaging nationality unity. The revolutionary unity of the various nationalities in Inner Mongolia is being further strengthened and the revolutionary united front is being further consolidated and developed.

Motivated by the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the great mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai is being vigorously developed. In response to the call of Chairman Hua on carrying out an emulation drive in this great revolutionary mass movement, masses of cadres and people are carrying out an extensive socialist emulation drive. A pleasing situation in which the advanced continue to forge ahead and the less advanced strive to catch up is taking shape in the national economy.

With regard to agricultural production in 1977, thanks to the steadfast struggle of the masses of cadres, commune members and people against natural disasters, such as spring frost, summer and autumn droughts and hailstorms, Inner Mongolia has wrested a relatively good grain harvest, made contributions to the state in both beets and oil-bearing crops, and showed an increase of 9 percent in hog raising over 1976.

Production successes on the industrial and communications fronts have been reported frequently, following a standstill or downturn because of interference and sabotage by the gang of four. By the end of November, Inner Mongolia Region prefulfilled its total annual industrial value plan by a month, showing an increase of 22.2 percent over the same period in 1976 and surpassing 1975's total annual industrial value, the highest previous annual record. Major industrial production from January to November 1977 made a substantial increase over the same period in 1976.

The scientific, technical, cultural, educational, public health, physical culture and other fronts have broken the mental shackles forcibly imposed by the gang of four, boosted the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of cadres, people and intellectuals, and achieved new successes, bringing about a new, inspiring situation. All the victories and successes in revolution and production in Inner Mongolia during the past year fully show that the strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country and the series of important measures set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee reflected the common aspiration of the people of various nationalities and embodied the basic interests of the hundreds of millions of people and are completely correct and very wise.

During the past 10 years, Inner Mongolia has achieved great successes under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We still face more than a few problems, however. The tempo of economic development in Inner Mongolia is not fast and not in keeping with its strategic role. In particular, the output of agriculture and of animal husbandry is neither high nor stable, and in general these two fields still depend mainly on the heavens for success. Industry, communications and transportation in Inner Mongolia have improved very much but still do not meet the needs of the national economy and we have not established an industrial system to support agriculture and animal husbandry.

The leading role of industry has not been brought into full play. The management of a fair number of enterprises has not been properly handled, resulting in low quality products, high cost and raw material consumption, and other serious deficits. The annual productivity of labor in industrial enterprises has not reached its previous high level.

We are lagging far behind in following the directions of great leader Chairman Mao to be prepared against natural disasters and war for the sake of the people, to promote economic prosperity year by year, and to improve the living conditions of the people year by year. It is necessary for us to sincerely sum up our experiences and lessons, give full play to our strong points, overcome our weak points, unite as one and do a good job in order to handle the affairs of Inner Mongolia well and not to disappoint the ardent expectations of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and 8 million people of various nationalities.

Deputies: Looking back on the past struggle, all the victories were victories of Mao Tsetung Thought and of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Looking to the future, we have wonderful prospects. We should continue to march forward victoriously under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft forever and resolutely defend the great banner of Chairman Mao, and firmly support the chairmanship of Chairman Hua. Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist of our time. He inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the fields of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. Mao Tsetung Thought is a new acquisition enriching the treasure house of theories of Marx and Lenin and the most precious legacy to our era. The banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of revolution and of victory. To hold high and defend the great banner of Chairman Mao is a sacred duty of the whole party and army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country, the political base on which we can fight in unity and carry out continuous revolution, and a victorious guarantee for pushing ahead the proletarian revolutionary cause in our country.

Chairman Hua is always loyal to Chairman Mao, adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, is the brilliant example of holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, and is worthy of being called the wise leader and supreme commander of the party, army and people of the various nationalities throughout China. As a matter of fact, to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and safeguard Chairman Hua's leadership are totally synonymous. We must make a united effort to place ourselves under the command of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him, carry out a thorough and prolonged mass movement for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, particularly Volume V of "The Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," profoundly understand and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great theory--personally expounded by Chairman Hua--on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, totally and accurately comprehend and master Chairman Mao's ideological system, and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line thoroughly and correctly.

To hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and safeguard Chairman Hua's leadership are fundamental and have a vital bearing on the fate of the party and state. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day and must reinforce it with actual deeds. We must unswervingly struggle against any words or deeds which distort, tamper with, or oppose Mao Tsetung Thought, as well as violate the directives issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, and make the great banner of Chairman Mao fly high forever.

Deputies: Our country is going through a new, developing period of socialist revolution and construction. Therefore, the fundamental task of our revolutionary committee, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, is to further mobilize the people of various nationalities throughout Inner Mongolia to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely carry out the 11th national party congress line, and fulfill the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land in order to continue the revolution. With utmost drive and speed, efforts should be made to push forward the economy of Inner Mongolia, and strive to build China into a modern socialist power.

We have the following goals: By 1985, Inner Mongolia should be built into a socialist agricultural and animal husbandry base with a high and stable yield; there should also be all-round development in grain, livestock, oil-bearing seeds and beet production. Inner Mongolia should also finish building an industrial network with emphasis on small and medium engineering industries for agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as industries such as iron and steel, chemical, coal, electric power and cement. With emphasis on the Paotou Iron and Steel Company, we should establish a base for the iron and steel and nonferrous metallurgical industries, and at the same time develop the production of coal and electricity and transportation. We should try to bring about balanced development of agriculture, animal husbandry and light and heavy industry and to build Inner Mongolia into a stronghold on the northern frontier of China combating imperialism and preventing revisionism.

The major tasks to be fulfilled in the days to come are:

1. Firmly grasp the key link of class struggle and carry the struggle against the gang of four through to the end. For some time to come, the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four will remain at the center of the struggle between the two classes, and two lines, and the main task in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. So, we must foster the carrying out of this movement resolutely and effectively in a prolonged fighting manner. We must follow the arrangements made by the central authority, take the documents set forth at the 11th national party congress as our guideline, and boldly mobilize the masses to do a good job in fighting the third campaign for further exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We should also thoroughly study the reactionary thought of the gang of four and take firm hold of the counterrevolutionary political program concocted by them in order to expose the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary line and their manifestations in various fields. We should criticize them for their crimes in tampering with Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for frenziedly opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With regard to our region, it is necessary to further expose and criticize the gang's followers for their crimes in pushing forward the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang and trumpeting about the "theory on reversing the present situation" and the "theory of rebels having power" in an attempt to usurp party and state power. All fronts should thoroughly carry out the three antigang discussions and line adherence comparison, completely wipe out the poisonous influence of the gang, correct one by one those things they turned upside down with regard to right and wrong of political line, concept and theory, and completely eliminate their crimes.

They should investigate all persons and deeds implicated in the conspiracy of the gang and thoroughly destroy the bourgeois factional network of the gang without being soft-hearted or hesitant and leaving no loose ends. In carrying out the investigation, it is necessary to implement comprehensively and correctly the principles and policies set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and not to decide everything by ourselves. The more we go into this, the more we should pay attention to the policy of the party. It is necessary to strictly draw the line and correctly handle contradictions, helping people by educating them and narrowing the target of attack.

2. Carry out the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture in a thorough way to promote the national economy. In line with the criteria set forth by the central authorities, by 1980 we should build 40 percent of all enterprises in Inner Mongolia into Taching-style enterprises and over one-third of the banners and counties into Tachai-type counties. Taking the struggle against the gang as the key link, we should carry out education on the basic line in urban and rural areas step by step in a planned way; carry out party consolidation and rectification of work style, with emphasis on rectifying the leading bodies; assign leading functionaries to positions of primary and secondary responsibilities, keeping our ranks in good order; criticize the trend of capitalism; attack the wrecking activities of the class enemy and elements guilty of corruption, stealing, profiteering and speculation; smash the frenzied attack of the capitalist forces in urban and rural areas; and solve the problems of the development of enterprises and society.

3. Vigorously develop socialist cultural education and scientific and technological undertakings in order to make contributions to the modernization of agriculture, industry, defense and science and technology. It is necessary to sincerely carry out the party Central Committee circular on the convocation of a national science conference, mobilize the whole party to carry out scientific undertakings on a large scale, accelerate our pace in overcoming difficulties, and enable scientific research to take the lead in economic establishments. We must do a good job in scientific and technological planning, in straightening out and strengthening scientific research organs and in giving full play to the role of scientific and technological personnel. We must launch a mass movement for scientific experiments, do a good job of running the four levels of the agricultural scientific network and the three levels of the animal husbandry network, and strengthen scientific research on industries and enterprises in an effort to cultivate a mammoth army of proletarian scientific and technical personnel, organize a powerful army and march forward toward the modernization of science and technology.

4. Realistically strengthen preparedness against war, reinforce the state apparatus, safeguard the frontier and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat.

5. Sincerely implement the party's policy, mobilize all positive factors and enhance the great revolutionary unity.

6. Strengthen the revolutionary committees at various levels, giving full play to their roles.

Deputies: Our responsibilities are quite glorious and arduous. We have brilliant and magnificent prospects for developing our region. We are full of confidence that we will win greater victories.

Let us hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, resolutely carry out the guidelines of the 11th National CCP Congress, increase our enthusiasm to the fullest, aim high, fight in unity, bring about great and rapid improvements, and strive to carry out the great socialist cause steadfastly and bravely.

Resolution Endorses Report

SK030839Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 SK

[Summary of resolution adopted by Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress, on 21 December work report by Yu Tai-chung, chairman of Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, at first session of fifth regional people's congress--date of resolution not given]

[Text] The resolution indicates that through earnest and enthusiastic discussion, the first session of the Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress has unanimously endorsed the work report of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee delivered by Comrade Yu Tai-chung on behalf of the regional revolution committee.

The session unanimously holds that the work report by Comrade Yu Tai-chung has taken the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as its guideline and followed the 11th national party congress line. It has summed up the experiences in building political authority since the founding of the regional revolutionary committee and through the struggle between the two lines against the Lin Piao antiparty clique--particularly against the gang of four and its followers in Inner Mongolia. It has analyzed the excellent situation in Inner Mongolia of fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and has put forward working goals and various fighting tasks for the present and some time to come. The work report conforms with the actual situation in Inner Mongolia and is a realistic measure.

The session calls on revolutionary committees at various levels and the people of various nationalities throughout Inner Mongolia to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the 11th national party congress line, whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, carry the struggle against the gang of four through to the end, restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style, further strengthen the great revolutionary unity among the various nationalities, fully utilize all contributing factors, and deepen the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry.

With utmost drive and speed, efforts should be made to push forward economic construction, cultural construction and science and technology in Inner Mongolia, and to strengthen our fighting ability in order to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and win greater success in socialist revolution and construction. We should strive to fulfill the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, with initial success this year and great success within 3 years, in order to build Inner Mongolia into a stronghold for combating imperialism and preventing revisionism and build China into a great modern socialist power within the century.

I. 6 Jan 78

K 12

PRC
NORTH REGION

INNER MONGOLIA OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNE LABOR

SK291145Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 77 SK

[Excerpts] Inspired by Chairman Hua's participation in labor at Miyun Reservoir, responsible comrades of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee Yu Tai-chung, Chih Pi-ching, Pao-jih-le-tai, and Liu Ching-ping, deputies to the first session of the Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress, and committee members of the first session of the Fourth Inner Mongolia Regional CPPCC Committee went to Tachua commune on the outskirts of Huhehot to participate in labor in a flood and waterlogging prevention project on the (Chihlaowuchu) River.

During the break, leading comrades of the regional party committee Yu Tai-chung, Chih Pi-ching, Pao-jih-le-tai and Liu Ching-ping talked cordially with leading comrades of the party committees of Huhehot's suburban area and with cadres and commune members of Tachua commune, asking them in detail about the revolution, production and the living conditions of the people of this commune, giving instructions on how to improve the conditions for agricultural production and develop it at high speed, and encouraging leading cadres at all levels to take the lead in participating in labor, conscientiously summarizing experience in learning from Tachai and endeavoring to make still greater efforts next year.

INNER MONGOLIA RALLY CELEBRATES HUA KUO-FENG INSCRIPTION

SKD31042Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 SK

[Text] On 22 December, the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee held a rally in Huhehot to celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription for the national conference on power industry, calling on the people to implement Chairman Hua's important directives, accelerate the development of industry and contribute to the four modernizations.

A responsible comrade of the Industry and Communications Office of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee read the following inscription of wise leader Chairman Hua: "Rely on our own efforts, work energetically, turn to full account our country's energy resources in a manner appropriate to local conditions, and accelerate the building of the power industry in order to contribute to the accomplishment of the four modernizations."

Over 1,300 representatives of the electric power front in Inner Mongolia participated at the rally. After listening to the inscription they gave a prolonged and thunderous ovation. Responsible comrades of departments concerned of the regional revolutionary committee and the Electric Power Control Bureau spoke at the rally. They said: Wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee show great concern for the electric power industry. Chairman Hua issued a series of directives on the building of the electric power industry, stating that it is a conspicuous weakness in the national economy and calling on the whole party to devote particular efforts to it. On 4 December Chairman Hua again wrote an inscription for the electric power industry. The directives and the inscription of Chairman Hua fully embodied great leader Chairman Mao's consistent thesis that the electric power industry is a vanguard, scientifically summed up the experiences in building China's electric power industry, fully manifested the basic idea of the party's general line for building socialism, and explicitly expounded the orientation, line and principle for developing the electric power industry. Under the guidance of Chairman Hua's inscription and instructions, China's electric power industry will develop to a new stage.

The rally distributed copies of Chairman Hua's inscription to the representatives of revolutionary committees of various leagues and municipalities and various departments concerned of the electric power industry. When they mounted the rostrum with red frames containing facsimiles of Chairman Hua's inscription, all participants rose to their feet and warmly applauded them, pledging to carry out the important directives and inscription of Chairman Hua on developing the electric power industry and to accelerate the building of the electric power industry.

KAILUAN COAL MINES HONORED AT HOPEI MASS MEETING

OW060842Y Peking NCNA in English 0825 GMT 6 Jan 78 CW

[Text] Shihchiachuang, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA) --A mass meeting was held in Tangshan yesterday to celebrate the victory of the Kailuan coal miners in restoring production to the level before the devastating earthquake of July 28, 1976.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng recently wrote the following inscription for the Kailuan mines: "Learn from the Kailuan coal miners. You are indeed the heroic army praised by Chairman Mao as especially capable of fighting." He also wrote the title for the paper KAILUAN MINERS; organ of the Communist Party committee of the Kailuan coal mines. The announcement of this news at the meeting was greeted with resounding applause and cheers of "salute to Chairman Hua" and "salute to the party Central Committee!" A message of greeting from the State Council was read out at the meeting.

Called jointly by the Hopei provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Ministry of Coal Industry, the meeting was attended by 12,000 workers, cadres, technicians and their families. The 112 model workers and 37 people who performed heroic deeds at the time of the earthquake and afterwards were specially honoured, wearing crossed red ribbons with a big red flower.

Also attending were leading members and representatives of departments under the State Council and Hopei Province, the Capital Construction Engineering Corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and those provinces and municipalities which helped Kailuan combat the effects of the quake and restore production.

Two silk banners were presented to the Kailuan mines by the provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Ministry of Coal Industry respectively. Chao Cheng-pin, secretary of the party committee of the Kailuan coal mines, gave an account of the past year's work. He stressed: Kailuan owes its success in rapidly restoring production to the pre-quake level first of all to the kind attention of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and to the selfless assistance and energetic support of the armymen and civilians throughout the country. Kailuan's victory in combating the effects of the earthquake is a triumph for communist coordination.

On behalf of the workers and their families, Chao Cheng-pin pledged to continue the struggle against the "gang of four", deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching, national pace-setter in industry, and develop coal production at a faster speed in the new year. Leading members of the State Capital Construction Commission, the Ministry of Coal Industry, Hopei and Tangshan spoke highly of Kailuan's achievements in their speeches.

TIENTSIN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE HOLDS AWARD CEREMONY

SK030500Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 28 Dec 77 SK

[Excerpts] The conference on learning from Taching and Tachai held by the Tientsin Financial and Commercial Department, which lasted 5 days, was successfully closed on 25 December 1977. The award-granting ceremony was held at the people's gymnasium on the morning of 24 December.

In attendance were representatives to the conference of cadres and workers at or above grassroots party branch secretary level of the Tientsin Financial and Commercial Department, totalling more than 5,000 people.

Comrade Hsieh Hsueh-kung, first secretary of Tientsin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, presided over the conference. Comrade (Huang Chih-kang), second secretary of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Comrade Chao Wu-cheng, third secretary of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and other leading comrades including Hsu Cheng, (Ku Yun-ting), Wang Chung-nien, Feng Chin, Wang Chen-tang, Wang Chan-ying, (Pai Hua) (Wang En-wei) and (Liu Chien-chung) attended the conference.

Also attending were responsible comrades of the various departments and committees of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and comrades of the State Council financial and commercial group, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Trade, General Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, Ministry of Finance and the main office of the People's Bank.

When the leading comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees conferred banners and certificates on 22 red banner units, 9 model workers, 94 advanced units, 556 advanced collectives and 303 advanced workers, the entire hall immediately resounded with unceasing applause.

Comrade Hsieh Hsueh-kung delivered a speech at the award-granting ceremony. He said: This is a mobilization and oath-taking conference for the Tientsin Financial and Commercial Department to implement Chairman Hua's great call to carry out the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai at a new and higher level and win greater success in 1978. I believe that the masses of workers on the financial and commercial front who have been reared in the glorious tradition are capable of fulfilling the call of wise leader Chairman Hua, accelerating the pace to learn from Taching and Tachai, becoming good promoters in developing the national economy and close friends of the masses, hitting out at capitalist forces and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Twenty-nine representatives, including persons from advanced units, advanced collectives and model workers gave speeches which deeply encouraged and educated all participants.

TSENG SHAO-SHAN WORK REPORT AT LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK030902Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 SK

[Summary of Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee work report presented by Tseng Shao-shan, chairman of Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, at Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress on 23 December 1977--read by announcer]

[Text] With the cordial concern of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the first session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress is taking place in the excellent situation in which the anti-party clique of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four has been smashed, the great victory in the important 11th line struggle has been won, and great successes have been achieved in Liaoning's revolution and production. This first provincial people's congress since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is significant in carrying out the strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, in running the province by grasping the key link, and in making a success of the building of political authority. It is a major event in the political life of the people throughout Liaoning. The convocation of this congress will certainly enable us to promote the thorough development of the great struggle against the gang and their sworn follower until complete victory, further give full play to the enthusiasm of the people of various nationalities for socialism, do a better job in Liaoning's socialist revolution and construction by following the line of the 11th party congress, and make due contributions to making China a great powerful, modern socialist state.

After reviewing the fighting course and the achievements made in the past 10 years, and especially the excellent situation emerging since the downfall of the gang, Comrade Tseng Shao-shan said: All the achievements we have won in the past decade were great victories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and of the strategic decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. All these achievements should be credited to great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, to wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, to the great Chinese People's Liberation Army, and to the people of various nationalities who are diligent and brave.

After penetratingly exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang, their sworn follower and other followers and confidants, Comrade Tseng Shao-shan said: Reviewing the fighting course in the past few years, we keenly understand the need to conscientiously read and master Marxism, have a comprehensive and accurate grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, study painstakingly Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and attain complete comprehension of the law and features of class struggle in a socialist society. We must bear closely in mind the party's basic line, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

For many years, people have been thinking about how to identify a handful of capitalist roaders hidden inside the party. Chairman Mao's principles of three dos and three don'ts are the basic criteria and sharp weapons to identify and triumph over the capitalist roaders inside the party. As long as we study and master the theory on continuing the revolution and contrast the words and deeds of the gang and their followers with the basic principles of three dos and three don'ts, their counterrevolutionary features as sham leftists and genuine rightists will be exposed to the bright light of day.

We must give full scope to democracy, persist in centralism and unity, and put the work of the party and the state under the supervision of the masses. If we do so, no revisionists will accomplish their evil purposes and their counterrevolutionary conspiracies will inevitably be blocked.

The triumphant conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has enabled our country's socialist revolution and construction to enter a new period of development. Taking the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as a guide, the 11th national party congress formulated a Marxist-Leninist line to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the party's basic line in the historical period of socialism, grasp the key link of class struggle in running the country, continue the revolution, and strive to build a powerful, modern socialist state. It also set eight fighting tasks as dictated by the strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and indicated a road for us to advance along.

Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the direct leadership of Liaoning party committee, we should urge the people throughout the province to unite as one, adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress, firmly grasp the struggle against the gang as the key link, rely on our own efforts, work hard and develop the national economy at high speed.

In accordance with the state's unified plans, we should achieve great success in 3 years; build Liaoning Province into a multipurpose industrial base area by 1985 with a solid agricultural foundation, harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, fairly complete branches of industries with emphasis on iron and steel, machinery and petrochemistry, and advanced technical level; and make due contributions to the establishment of an economic system in the northeast provinces and to making China a great, powerful, modern socialist state by the end of this century.

To adhere to the line of the 11th party congress and to meet the requirements set in the eight fighting tasks, we should urge the people of various nationalities throughout the province to make concerted efforts and fulfill the following tasks:

1. Resolutely carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang.

Following the plans of the party Central Committee, efforts should be made at present to do a good job in the third campaign against the gang. It is necessary to take the documents of the 11th party congress as a guideline and, following up the exposure and criticism of the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power and their counterrevolutionary criminal past, wage a large-scale people's war to penetratively expose and criticize the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang and its manifestations in various fields. We should follow the consistent policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to penetratively expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang and their sworn follower--particularly those committed since the 10th party congress and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We should bear closely in mind the gang's counterrevolutionary political program to carry out more extensive and thorough revolutionary criticism, and repudiate them not only in political and organizational line but also in the fields of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, in order to completely eliminate their pernicious influence.

Efforts should be made to learn from Taching in conducting antigang discussions, carry out line-adherence comparisons, and correct the right and wrong which the gang turned upside down in line, ideology and theory. In the third campaign, we should continue to pay attention to and effectively investigate the persons and deeds implicated in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. In the meantime, we should attack class enemies for their sabotage and embezzlers, grafters, speculators and profiteers for their illegal capitalist activities, resolutely repulse the frantic attack of the capitalist forces in town and countryside, and handle the problems of capitalist tendencies among the people by means of criticism and education.

Policies and tactics are the life of the party. In carrying out the struggle against the gang, we should persist in the principle of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to settle the problems on one hand and achieve stability on the other. On one hand, we should have a firm and clear-cut stand and never be kindhearted toward the gang, their sworn follower, other followers and confidants and other backbone elements, and on the other we should pay close attention to the party's policies, carrying them out in a comprehensive and accurate way. In localities and departments where the masses have been fully mobilized and an upsurge in the struggle has been created, leadership at various levels should think clearly and grasp firmly the general orientation of the struggle. Efforts should be made to strictly distinguish and properly handle contradictions among the people and between enemy and friend in order to help more people by educating them, narrowing the target of attack. With regard to those who have erred, we should help them change ideologically through education. We should never push aside those who can be won over, but should free in good time those who have conducted themselves well and deserve to be freed. We should win over all people who can be won over, unite with all who can be united, mobilize all positive factors that can be mobilized, turn negative factors into positive ones, and see to it that more than 95 percent of cadres and people are united and that the gang and the handful of their sworn followers who are guilty of serious crimes and still unwilling to repent are isolated to the maximum and firmly attacked.

In the course of the struggle, we should maintain vigilance against interference by bourgeois factionalism, avoid squabbling endlessly over past grudges, and insure the deep and healthy development of this struggle.

2. Develop the national economy at high speed.

During his inspection tour of Liaoning, Chairman Hua pointed out that Liaoning has great potential in agriculture as well as in industry, and that if Liaoning adheres to a correct line and if its people's enthusiasm is increased, it will be able to contribute more to the state. Chairman Hua's instructions, which indicated the way for us to follow, fully showed the ardent expectations of the party Central Committee and the people throughout the country toward Liaoning.

In order to make Liaoning a multipurpose industrial base area as soon as possible to better carry out its responsibility to support the whole country, the prerequisite for Liaoning to develop the national economy in the last 3 years of the fifth 5-year plan period is to push forward agriculture as well as the industries of fuel, power and raw materials, in order to give impetus to the fast development of the national economy as a whole.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain is the foundation of agriculture. Without rapid agricultural development and an increase in grain production, there will be no top-speed national economic development. During his lifetime the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao issued many instructions concerning the agriculture of Liaoning Province, earnestly telling us that a province like Liaoning should pay close attention to agriculture and should not stress industry only. When he was alive, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou also instructed us not to beg for food with a golden bowl but attain self-reliance in grain as soon as possible. Wise leader Chairman Hua shows great concern for Liaoning's agriculture. In less than a year the time and again instructed us that it is necessary, particularly for provinces which attach more importance to industry, to grasp agriculture effectively. We should conscientiously abide by the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua, achieve full understanding of the important and urgent significance of accelerating Liaoning's agricultural development, and get the whole party and all the people mobilized to work vigorously for agriculture. Efforts should be made to bear firmly in mind the need to take agriculture as the foundation, truly attach first importance to agriculture, and keep agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in the proper order in setting the plan for the national economy, so that agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will develop harmoniously and promote one another.

All trades and professions, particularly industry, should be urged to render more effective assistance to agriculture, and the work of all departments should fall under the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation. In agriculture, it is necessary to persist in the policy of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development and the policy of simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, and to lay a solid foundation for the national economy.

It is imperative to broaden the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and, by the end of 1980, improve one-third of the counties, banners and wards of Liaoning Province so they meet the six criteria for a Tachai-type county. It is imperative to work vigorously and painstakingly for 3 years to basically achieve farm mechanization; insure that more than 70 percent of the major operations in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries is mechanized; increase the acreage of farmland which gives stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging to one mou per capita calculated on the basis of rural population; and attain self-reliance in grain, oil, meat and vegetables in order to support industry, ease the burden on the state, improve the people's life, and further lay a solid foundation for modern socialist agriculture.

Industry is the leading factor of the national economy. The modernization of industry plays a decisive role in the modernization of agriculture, science and national defense. Liaoning is one of the heavy industrial base areas built with the concern of Chairman Mao and the vigorous support of the people of the country. In order to give full play to Liaoning's role as an industrial base area and assist in the construction of the whole country, we should earnestly implement the Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, extensively carry out the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, endeavor by the end of 1980 to build more than one-third of the industrial enterprises into Taching-type enterprises which meet the requirement, achieve more than a 10-percent yearly progressive increase in the gross value of industrial output, and strive to provide for the state with more heavy industrial products of iron and steel, machinery and petrochemistry.

Coal is the food of industry and electricity is the vanguard. An insufficient supply of fuel and power is now a real problem in the development of the national economy. In the 3 years ahead we should concentrate our efforts to make a breakthrough in the weak link of coal and electricity in order to push forward transportation accordingly. In the meantime, efforts should be made to persist in taking steel as the key link, substantially increase the output and varieties of iron and steel, and create favorable material conditions for doubling the output of iron and steel in the sixth 5-year plan period.

It is imperative to do a good job in defense industry production and energetically study and develop the most advanced technology.

In light industry, product quality should be improved and styles and varieties increased. Concerning the major products of light industry, efforts should be made to attain self-sufficiency with a surplus in order to satisfy the people's needs, support the state and increase exports.

In the machinery, electronics and instruments industries, it is necessary to keep equipment fully operational and advance toward the peak of high precision.

As far as capital construction is concerned, it is necessary to follow the principle of less but better construction, concentrate efforts to win complete success, accelerate the construction of major projects and bring their effectiveness into full play.

In financial and commercial work, efforts should be made to deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, thoroughly implement the policy of developing the economy and insuring supplies, do a good job in exchanging goods between the city and the countryside, make better arrangements for markets in the city and the countryside, successfully halt deficits and increase profits, increase revenue and economize on expenditures, and strive to accumulate more funds for building socialism.

To pay attention to the people's livelihood was great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's consistent teaching and also our party's fine tradition. Chairman Hua has instructed us many times that it is imperative to pay attention to the people's livelihood. We should persist in paying simultaneous attention to production and the people's livelihood and solve the major urgent problems in the people's livelihood by proper planning.

3. Rapidly develop science and culture.

In the 8 years ahead, the direction and goal for Liaoning's science and technology are to supply advanced science and technology for building Liaoning into a multipurpose industrial base area by 1985; overcome some urgent technical difficulties in production and construction and, in particular, some problems in science and technology which have a vital bearing on the four modernizations; and contribute to enabling the state to catch up with or surpass world advanced scientific and technological levels. To achieve this goal we should effectively strengthen leadership over scientific and technological work; sincerely improve it; readjust, strengthen, train and raise the level of the contingent of scientists and technicians; and establish and improve scientific research institutes. All departments should work out plans for scientific and technological development and urge the people to solve a number of key problems in production and construction.

Efforts should be made to vigorously extend the study of advanced techniques and basic theories, widely carry out the movement of mass scientific experimentation, establish a scientific network staffed by experts and the masses as soon as possible and step by step build our province into an advanced scientific and technological base area.

To achieve the modernization of science and technology, it is necessary first to grasp education and train and bring up a great number of specialists who are both Red and expert at an early date. We should thoroughly criticize the gang's two assessments, conscientiously improve education work and make a success of the education revolution.

Beginning in 1978 we shall adopt a 10-year system for primary and middle schools. We should endeavor to popularize this system in the city and countryside of Liaoning by 1985 and exert ourselves to improve the quality of education. We should do a good job of running ordinary high schools, 21 July universities, 7 May universities, and secondary vocational schools, make a success of the spare-time, correspondence, broadcast and TV education; and promote the cultivation of high school graduate-level specialists through various means.

Along with economic development, developments in culture, art, news, publication, broadcasting, public health and physical culture and sports should be achieved more quickly.

Continuous efforts should be made to do a good job in settling educated youth in the countryside and to sincerely help them overcome their difficulties, so that they will be settled without misgivings and devote themselves to socialist revolution and construction.

With the downfall of the gang, we should conscientiously implement the party's policy on intellectuals and transfer to scientific or technical work those scientists and technicians who really know the work but are now in improper or unrelated jobs--or even unused--so that they will be in proper posts and can fully utilize their talents. In the meantime, we should strengthen ideological and political work toward intellectuals and urge them to diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persevere in integrating themselves with workers and peasants, earnestly remold their work outlook, and strive to be both Red and expert. We should persist in combining theory with practice and build a vast contingent of intellectuals of the working class in the three great revolutionary movements. Scientific research workers should devote no less than five-sixths of their work hours each week for professional work and be urged to improve their professional work for the sake of revolution and to catch up with or surpass advanced world levels.

4. Strengthen the people's state apparatus.

Situated on the outpost of national defense, Liaoning occupies a very important strategic position. As Soviet revisionism is bent on subjugating China, we must do a good job in preparedness against aggressive wars.

It is necessary to successfully revolutionize and modernize PLA units and extensively and thoroughly carry out the movements to learn from Tachai, Taching, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. It is necessary to thoroughly repudiate the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang in trying to set up a second armed force; strengthen militia building; insure that by the end of 1980 militia work in 80 percent of Liaoning's counties, banners and wards is put on a solid foundation organizationally, politically and militarily; strictly practice the principle of combining productive labor with military training; and bring into full play the important militiamen's role in frontier coastal defense, in the socialist revolution and construction, and in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Efforts should be made to improve public security and judicial work and enforce socialist order. We should totally settle accounts with the gang, their sworn follower and other followers and confidants for their counterrevolutionary crimes of reversing the relationship between the enemy and ourselves and undermining socialist order. The spearhead of the dictatorship should be directed at the reactionary class, reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries, and reactionaries and smash-and-grabbers should be resolutely suppressed.

We should implement without fail Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs, fulfill the tasks for Liaoning's Foreign Affairs Department which the party Central Committee and the State Council assigned us, promote friendly intercourse with the revolutionary peoples of the world and expand the united front against imperialism and hegemonism.

5. Strengthen the building of revolutionary committees at various levels.

Local revolutionary committees at various levels are the local organs of political authority of the dictatorship of the proletariat, established by the masses during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and completely approved by great leader Chairman Mao. To successfully build political authority is an important aspect of the decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. We should act according to Chairman Hua's instructions at the fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth NPC to do a good job in the consolidation of leading bodies, strengthen democratic centralism, restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style and, under the party's leadership, build revolutionary committees at various levels into compact and competent organizations of local political authority which resolutely adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry out the party Central Committee's principles and policies, maintain close ties with the masses, unite in fighting, and enjoy high prestige among the masses.

Reviewing the fighting course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we are full of pride. Looking ahead at the bright prospects, we are full of confidence. Though there will be difficulties in our road of advance, the people throughout Liaoning Province who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly overcome any difficulties.

Under the guidance of the line of the 11th national party congress, we must maintain and develop the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit as the years of revolutionary war, be modest and prudent, live plainly and struggle hard work conscientiously and earnestly, and strive to realize the aspiration of great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou to make China a great, powerful, modern socialist state by the end of this century.

People of various nationalities throughout Liaoning Province: Be united and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, grasp the key link of class struggle to bring about great order across the land, continue the revolution, and march bravely forward.

Revolutionary Committee Elected

OW040524Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 3 January--The first session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress was held in Shenyang from 23 to 28 December, with 1,164 deputies attending. The congress elected the new Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Liaoning's deputies to the Fifth NPC. Tseng Shao-shan was elected chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Elected as vice chairmen were Jen Chung-i, Huang Cu-tung, Chen Pu-ju [7115 3877 1172], Hu I-min, Wang Kuang-chung [3769 0342 0022], Wang Ying-chung [3076 2019 0022], Yang Po [2799 3134], Hsieh Huan-tien [6200 5435 3944], Chao Chi [6392 1142], Tang Hung-kuang [0781 1347 0342], Wang Chi-yuan [3769 4764 0337], Cheng I-tai [4453 5030 1132], Tso Kun [1563 3824] and Chang Chih-yuan [1728 4249 6678]. The provincial revolutionary committee held its first plenum on 29 December. Liu Peng [0491 5570] was appointed president of the Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court.

Comrade Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the PLA Shenyang units, made the opening speech. Comrade Tseng Shao-shan gave a work report on behalf of the last provincial revolutionary committee. After discussions, the deputies unanimously approved the work report by Comrade Tseng Shao-shan.

Revolutionary Committee Plenum

OW051221Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] On 29 December the new Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee elected by the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress held its first plenum in Shenyang. The plenum was presided over by Jen Chung-i, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and attended by Vice Chairmen Huang Cu-tung, Chen Pu-ju, Hu I-min, Wang Kuang-chung, Wang Ying-chung, Yang Po, Hsieh Huan-tien, Chao Chi, Tang Hung-kuang, Wang Chi-yuan, Cheng I-tai and Chang Chih-yuan.

Comrade Chen Pu-ju delivered an important report at the plenum. In addition to giving details on how to carry out the revolutionary committee's current tasks contained in the work report delivered by Comrade Tseng Shao-shan on behalf of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the report outlined the economic work and militant tasks for the province, especially the arrangements for the first quarter of 1978. Following a lively discussion, members of the provincial revolutionary committee who attended the plenum unanimously endorsed and expressed full support for Comrade Chen Pu-ju's report.

Comrade Jen Chung-i delivered a closing speech at the plenum. He specifically outlined what should be done by the current revolutionary committee. He called on its members to turn the revolutionary committee into a highly efficient committee capable of fighting in unity, revolutionizing its thinking and work style and serving the people whole-heartedly. He also called on them to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, thoroughly carry out the line of the 11th CCP Congress, and strive for one new victory after another in grasping the new link and running the country and the province under the centralized leadership of the provincial party committee. Comrade Liu Peng was appointed president of the Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court during the plenum.

KANSU PROCUREMENT--The supply and marketing cooperatives in Kansu have criticized the gang of four and their Kansu agent and vigorously promoted production and procurement work. By mid-December, the total value of procured agricultural and sideline products they handled had overfulfilled the year's plan by 3 percent and was 20 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The procured volume of 14 major products including honey was greater than last year. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 28 Dec 77 HK]

KANSU PEASANT NEWSPAPER--The Kansu Provincial CCP Committee has decided that the KANSU PEASANT NEWS is to be published again beginning on 3 January 1978. This is one of the major tools of the provincial CCP committee for guiding basic-level work in the rural areas and directly linking with and educating the rural work cadres and peasants throughout the province. It is mainly aimed at commune, brigade and production team cadres, peasants and educated youths. It should suit the needs and cultural levels of the rural cadres and peasants, propagate Mao Tsetung Thought, conduct ideological education and carry out propaganda. In particular, it should propagate the party's rural economic policies, the Tachai spirit and agricultural science and technology, convey good experiences in commune management, propagate Chairman Mao's "three worlds" theory and his revolutionary line on foreign affairs, and conduct education in internationalism. The paper's language must be simple and popular. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 28 Dec 77 HK]

SHENSI AFFORESTATION--Shensi has vigorously unfolded the mass movement of afforestation this year. By the end of November, the province had afforested 4.25 million mou and cultivated 370,000 mou of saplings. These figures exceed those for 1976. By the end of November Shanglo Prefecture had planted 360,000 mou of walnut trees, overfulfilling the year's plan by 25 percent. The prefecture has also planted 210,000 mou of timber forest. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK]

SHENSI PRINTS MAO VOLUME--The Shensi book publishing and distribution front has fulfilled its plan for printing and distributing Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung." The provincial CCP committee set up a leadership group for this work, headed by First Secretary Li Jui-shan, and similar groups and administrative offices were established in the prefectures, municipalities and counties. While carrying out printing and distribution work, the cadres and workers severely criticized the crimes of Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and the gang of four in interfering with and sabotaging the publication of the volume. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 28 Dec 77 HK]

SHENSI POWERLINE--A new 110,000-volt power transmission line running from (Machiakai) in Ninghsia to Tingpien County in Shensi has been completed and was successfully tested on 25 December. Work on the project began in September 1976. The line is 107 kilometers long. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 28 Dec 77 HK]

SINKIANG COMMERCE CIRCULAR--The Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular on implementing the State Council circular on convening the national urban and rural commerce conference on learning from Taching and Tachai. The circular called on commerce, finance and trade departments throughout the region to vigorously study, propagate and discuss the State Council circular; to grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four while implementing the State Council circular; to rely on and mobilize the masses to map out concrete plans and measures for learning from Taching and Tachai; and to include the movement of learning from Taching and Tachai as an important task on their daily agenda. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, \$125 paper/\$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, \$70 paper/\$60 fiche; all eight volumes \$575 paper/\$300 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume \$160 paper/\$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, \$70 paper/\$60 fiche; all eight volumes for \$610 paper/\$325 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is \$50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the **DAILY REPORT**, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the **DAILY REPORT** and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

**National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151**

90

END

3.15. 78